The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,945.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Rate—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

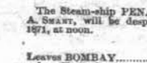
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF *via* KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th of May 1871, at noon.

May.		June	
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Guadur	20	,, Fao	4
,, Muscat	22	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Linga	8
,, Linga	26	,, Bunder Abbas	9
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	11
,, Fao	30	,, Guadur	13
,, Mahomerah	30	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	20

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines and Without Food.
,, Suez	23	16	9	
,, Port Said	36	24	9	
,, Alexandria	39	26	9-10	
,, Messina	42	28	12	
,, Naples	47	33	13	
,, Leghorn	50	34	14	
,, Genoa	50	34	14	
,, Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 6th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 64 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-12
To Suez	£28	£15- 7
To Port Said	£30	£16- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, *and vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 930 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt. for the regulated allowance of 5 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class	£18	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £16-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 5 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children under 2 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 2 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 1s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice may be booked through from BOMBAY by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the System, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, *via* Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Dumeras, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Eo. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known Ship THE TWEED, to sail in a few days, has still room for a few First-class Passengers. For particulars apply immediately to Captain Stuart on board, or to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500 ; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 400 ; 2nd class Rs. 275...}

The s.s. NEERA, 2,320 Tons, Captain Corcum, is expected to leave on the 17th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 13th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain G. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for

Suez Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. ..... ,, 850 ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. SUNDA (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), G. F. Cates, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

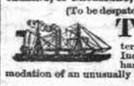
Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,600 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Bacon.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE

1st class to Suez	£ 30
Do. Liverpool	,, 60
2nd do. do.	,, 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 20th instant.)

THE fine new Steam-ship SHIRAZ, 666 registered tons, Capt. Templeton, R.N.R., has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1871.

FOR HAVRE, CALLING AT ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE s.s. NADA will have quick despatch, and can take a few First-class Passengers. Rate £45. Apply to HAJEE ZUNALL ABADEEN SHEERAZEE, or to Captain J. E. WINCKLER on board.

HAJEE ZUNALL ABADEEN SHEERAZEE,

Bake House Lane, Fort.

FOR LONDON *via* HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Hollwood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fine ship EAST, Captain Callender, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.

No 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and excellent Household Furniture, best Glass, Plated, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, and sets of Harness, at Bungalow situated at Tar Wadi, Malbar Land, Mazagon, near the Store Office of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of May 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favored with instructions from the owner to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable and excellent drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, comprising sofas and couches, easy and arm chairs, large looking-glasses, chandeliers, argand lamps of sizes, wax shades, piano, pictures, books, table ornaments, hall carpets, rich cut glassware, best plateware and porcelainware, carriages, horses, and sets of harness, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

Catalogues are published, and may be had on application on the premises or Auctioneers Room, and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th May 1871.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF GLASGOW BEST HARD SPLINT COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the New Mugpit Bunder Wharf, Elphinstone Bunder, on account and at the risk of Hajee Ebram Hajee Dada, the first purchasers,

2483 tons Glasgow best hard splint coals (landed ex Andaman), in lots to suit purchasers.

N.B.—25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF NEW BARSEE COTTON.

THIS DAY, 3 FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on account of whom it may concern :—

N. C. M. J. in a triangle, 1871 below) 86 bales full-pressed New Barsee Cotton.

1 Bag of New Barsee Cotton.

Bombay, 12th May, 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON *via* HAVRE.

(To sail about end of May.)

THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship EUTERPE, 1,100 registered tons, Captain Corne, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CHILDERS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS from inside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand ; failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Kydd will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain Efford.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited up to 12 Noon of the 18th instant for the PURCHASE of about 6 Tons of COTTON SEED, suitable for Cattle Feeding.

2. Parties tendering must specify the price per ton.

3. All Tenders should be sealed and addressed to G. F. Forbes, Esq., Cotton Commissioner, Bombay, the words "Tender for Cotton Seed" being properly endorsed on the envelope.

4. The Seed to be paid for and removed at once.

J. H. Merritt,

Bombay, 11th May 1871. Pro Cotton Commissioner.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1871, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to CONSIDER the MEMORIAL to GOVERNMENT on the subject of the POLICE, drawn up in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Bench on the 20th April 1871.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th May 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1871.

RISK OF INFECTION FROM SMALL-POX, CHOLERA, and other atmospherically Contagious Diseases, is best prevented by free use of

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING POWDER ; Packet of 1 lb	0 4	0 5
Do. do. Packet of 3 lbs	0 12	1 0
Do. do. Bottle with dredger top, particularly convenient for domestic use	0 10	0 12
Do. do. Bags of 28 lbs. or 5 lbs., per cwt.	11 0	13 0
Do. do. Cask of 200 lbs.	21 8	24 0
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID ; pint bottle	0 8	0 10
Do. do. quart bottle	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do. per doz	8 8	10 8
Fumigating Salts, per packet	0 10	0 12
Fumigator for use of above	1 0	1 4

Free daily ablution of the body with CARBOLIC SOAP is also most useful, and, moreover, allays or completely cures, without any danger of internal disorder,

PRICKLY HEAT and consanguineous Diseases.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Parisians. By Dr. J. C. Macdowall	2 4
Talbot's Organisation of the Prussian Army	2 0
Maine's (H. S.) Village Communities of India	5 12
Temples, Tombs, and Monuments of Greece	1 8
Kerr's The Gentleman's House ; new edition	15 0
Work done under the Red Cross ; Notes of an Ambulance in Agrgon	4 12
Anthony Trollope's Ralph the Heir. 3 Vols.	20 0
Continental Bradshaw—April	2 4
Purdue's Veterinary Hand-book	1 8
Rouse's Practical Man ; new edition, 2 vols.	6 12
Burke's Landed Gentry. 2 vols.	13 0
Hill's Short Organ Voluntaries. 3 vols	14 4
Conversations on War and General Culture. By Author of "Friends in Council"	3 12
In that State of Life. By Hamilton Aidé	6 12
Clark and Sabine's Electrical Tables and Formulæ	7 12
Goubard's Pillow Lace Book	2 14
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Xenophon	1 8
Father Hyacinth's Oration	1 0
Buckheim's German Classics—Schiller's William Tell	2 4
Elliott's History of India. Vol. 3.	15 0
Argyll's Reign of Law. Cheap edition.	1 8
Fisher's Common Law Digest, 5 vols.	187 8
Barnes' Obstetric Operations, 2nd edition	9 8
St. Paul's Magazine, vol. 7	4 12
Collins' Students' Atlas	3 12
Best of Everything. By author of "Enquire Within"	1 8
Capt. Bingham's Journal of the Siege of Paris	6 12
"Daily News" War Correspondence Vol. 2	4 12
Calcutta Review—April	5 8
Kirwin's Pope. Vols. 1, 2, 5, each	6 12
Treatise on Ammunition, 2 Vol. 2, part 2	1 8
The client Partner. By E. S. Phelps	3 4
Mackenzie's Ten Years North of the Orange River	4 12
Where Dwellest Thou ! By the author of "Ministering Children"	3 4
Palmerston's Tours to Paris in 1815 and 1818	1 8
The Builders of Babel. By Dohnnie McCausland	4 12
Dobell's Report on the Progress of Medicine	11 0
Life and Times of Lord Brougham	10 0
Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur. Morocco	10 0
Richardson's Englishman's House ; a guide to House building. 600 illustrations	4 12
Arnold's Friendship's Garland	3 0
Symonds, Beckerstedth's Two Months', and other Poems	3 12
Stephen's Playgrounds of Europe	6 12
Cassell's Illustrated Travels. 2 vols. in one	20 0
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vols. 3 and 4, each	7 0
Wyld's Map of Alsace and Lorraine	3 4
The Green-eyed Monster. By Kay Spen	6 12
Forsyth's Novelists and Writers of the 18th Century	6 14
Virgil's Works, translated. (Globe edition)	2 4
Gouffe's Royal Book of Preserves	6 12
Froude's History of England. New edition. 12 vols	45 0
Grote's Greece, New edition, 12 vols	45 0
Leisure Hour, Volume 1870	4 8
Dar's Law of Vendors and Purchasers. New edn., 2 vols.	40 0

LETTS' DIARIES, 1871, HALF PRICE.

THACKER, VINING, and Co.

COURIER BAGS,

IN CANVAS and MOROCCO.

A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 5-8 to Credit Rs. 16.

HAND BAGS,

IN MOROCCO, RUSSIA, AND SEAL SKIN.

A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 4-8 to Credit Rs. 40.

LINEN BAGS,

OF STOUT CANVAS WITH LEATHER STRAPS & PADLOCK, from Cash Rs. 8-8 to Credit Rs. 5.

MONEY BAGS,

EXPRESSLY MADE TO CARRY RUPEES.

An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 9 to Credit Rs. 16.

OVERLAND HAND BAGS,

EXPRESSLY MANUFACTURED FOR OVERLAND USE.

A large assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 40.

PORTMANTEAUX,

ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.

An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 16 to Credit Rs. 45.

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

ENAMELLED BLACK, BASIL, AND SOLID LEATHER.

An assortment at prices ranging from Cash Rs. 21 to Credit Rs. 50.

PURSES, POCKET-BOOKS,

RUG STRAPS, SPIRIT FLASKS,

AND

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a pair of handsome GULF ARAB HORSES (aged) ; good useful animals ; will be sold cheap. Address G. H. D., Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

NOTICES.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THOMSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM ; and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

C. C. GUMPERT & Co.,

Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

NOTICE.—EXTENSION OF WATER SUPPLY TO THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—INDIVIDUALS or FIRMS desirous to tender for the CONSTRUCTION of any NEW WATER WORKS that may be sanctioned, are invited to apply for information regarding the several Surveys to the Municipal Executive Engineer on or before the 26th May. It is of importance that intending Tenderers should visit the localities before the heavy Rains set in.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 5th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
GHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

portion of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. Dividend part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our present QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8 }	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8 }	
Ditto Superior Quality		20
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8 }	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8 }	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 12
Winsey, silk-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 8

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes. New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets. Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps. Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description. Uniforms made according to Regulation.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows :—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1¾ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.

PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.

PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.

Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each

MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.

Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.

Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.

Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.

Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.

RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.

Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.

ew Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.

Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.

Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each

Girls' and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.

Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.

Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.

Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.

Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.

Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.

Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats.

Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.

White Dress Neck Ties, The Eginton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Full Mall Tie.

Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE RO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET for all kinds of Spinning, Bombay and Mofussil Press shares continue advancing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
150,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	625
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	177½
8,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	200	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
47,000	228	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18.3.4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	945
...	£25	£19.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£25	£3.10.3	do.	Do. Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£12	£10.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,695
9,000	150	all		Fraze Land & Pier Co. Ld	157
750	3,000	2,000	Nil	Kilsangum Land	965
4,000	4,000	1,600	Nil	Fort Canning	380

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,690
500	2,500	all	100*	Allianze Spinning	2,450
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	5,000
800	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	1,000
1000	100	100	...	Branch Mills	200
750	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	3,000
750	2,000	all	75	p.a. Great Eastern	2,200
2,250	2,000	all	140	p.a. Manockji Petit's	4,100
500	2,500	all	250	p.a. Oriental	2,850 x.d.
625	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,400

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225	p.a. Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,500	1,176	75	do. Albert Co, Kurrachee	1,200
250	2,500	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,500	11,000	2000	p.a. Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	7,000	11,000	2000	p.a. Bombay Press Co.	2,450
200	500	all	60	100 Do. New	625
559	1,585	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co.	5,400
350	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	5,500
180	1,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,500
900	2,000	1,700	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,050
200	1,000	5,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
250	5,000	1,467	70	p.a. Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	7,000	60	p.a. Kurrachee Press Co.	1,300
2,000	100	400	35	p.c. Mofus. Press & G. Co.	500
120	2,500	all	300	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	925
150	2,000	all	...	Timesvally Press Co.	1,000
408	1,500	...		Oazwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75	pa. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5	pa. Mechanics Iron Co	34
500	2,000	1,500	21	pa. Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25	pa. Thracher & Co.	415
3,000	250	all	5	pa. Virgan Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.	
500	29 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
95	1[illegible]	Do China
250	2 Mar. '66	Central Bank
...	...	East India Bank
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	7th May '	Royal Bank

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,250	2,375	Nov. '68

Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	3 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz.	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	106½
10 years' do. do.	106
7½ years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 11.

Meuran, Major, 33rd Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Ewers, Assistant Surgeon, 18th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from Goruckpore.
Forrest, Colonel, 7th Dragoon Guards, on expiry of Staff service, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Ingham, Surgeon, 1-17th Regiment, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. Thompson, Bombay Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. Osborn, R.E., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under G. O. No. 471 of 1870.

Captain E. S. Garstin, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months from date of departure from Bombay, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Johnstone, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain W. L. Norton, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain J. W. Taylor, Bengal Staff Corps.

Captain Fraser, Act ng Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, performed the duties of Brigade Major, Bombay, from the 14th to the 22nd April 1871 inclusive, in addition to his own.

Captain P. H. Greig, officiating Adjutant and Wing Officer 14th Regiment Native Infantry, performed the duties of Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division of the Army from the 8th to the 13th April 1871 inclusive.

Major G. F. Beville, Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Aden, is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant W. J. Morse, Staff Corps, Quartermaster 27th Regiment N. L. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years, under the conditions prescribed in rule 14 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

The services of Captain S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of Government, for employment under the Political Department.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel B. Pleasye, C.B., Political Superintendent Upper Sind Frontier, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant Colonel F. Schneider, Political Superintendent, Sawunt Waree, availed himself on the 23rd April last of the preparatory leave granted him in *Government Gazette* of the 10th February last.

Captain W. F. F. Waller, V.C., Assistant Political Superintendent of Sawunt Waree, received charge of the Office of Political Superintendent from Lieutenant Colonel Schneider on the 23rd April last.

Mr. C. Pritchard is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in Khandeish, with effect from the date on which he was appointed First Assistant Collector in Khandeish.

Lieutenant A. H. Mayhew acted as Political Superintendent, Thuer and Parkur, from 16th November 1870 to 8th February 1871, during the absence of Major G. B. Tyrwhitt on privilege leave.

Captain S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Political Resident at Aden till further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant to Mr. R. A. Dallas, LL.D., Attorney for Paupers, leave of absence on private affairs for six months from the 1st instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Mr. George Saunderson Lynch to be Acting Attorney for Paupers during the absence of Mr. Dallas, or until further orders.

Azum Shreenivass Balajee, appointed Mamlutdar of the Bagewari talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Kulladghee district.

Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwunt and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Sudashee respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahilnag on the 8th April 1871, after office hours.

Rao Saheb Wamonrao Ganesh and Rao Saheb Mungeshrao Bulwunt respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Moostaed on the 8th April 1871, after office hours.

Mr. Chuttoomull Towursing Bhulani, Head Moonshee of the Gholoseer talooka, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Kurrachee district.

Azum Narayrao Amendrao, First Carkoon of Julalpoor, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, in the Surat district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moolram Futteychand acted as Second Class Deputy Collector in Sind, from 16th November 1870 to 31st January 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. J. Ribton, C.S., to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Canara.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind, is allowed five days' subsidiary leave in addition to the eight days granted to him on the 5th ultimo.

The appointment of Mr. H. F. Anton, C.S., as Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Poona, published in Government Notification dated 4th March 1870, is to have effect from 15th December 1869.

Major Peyton has been appointed Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, from the 31st October 1870.

The notification of 28th April 1871, transferring Mr. E. G. H. Felton, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, from Ahmedabad to Kaira, is cancelled, and Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, is transferred to Kaira.

Mr. S. G. Sharkey is appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector at Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. M. Grant, transferred to Sind.

With reference to the notification of 26th ultimo, regarding Mr. A. Jones, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 27th idem, at page 488, for "to be Assistant Settlement Officer," &c., read "to be Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer," &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in connection with the Steam Boiler Inspection Commission, under Act VI. of 1869:—

Mr. A. Edginton, Acting Commissioner of Police, to act as President during the absence on leave of Mr. Souter.

Mr. C. Mathews, Acting Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, Her Majesty's Dockyard, to officiate in the room of Mr. McKinlay, retired.

Mr. H. B. Barnes, Superintending Engineer P. & O. Company, to be non-official Member in the room of Mr. MacKitterick, retired.

The Honourable S. Mansfield, C.S.I., is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 13th instant, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

The Honourable Mr. H. Newton has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from the 1st January 1871.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Ramsay, First Assistant Collector, and Messrs. F. Birkbeck and E. C. Olivant, Supernumerary Assistant Collectors in Surat collectorate, are invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871, and Mr. Jugjeewundass Khoosalidass, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Surat, is invested with the powers of a Collector under that Act.

Mr. S. H. Little, First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871, and Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Collector under that Act.

Mr. Shamrao Shesho to be Money Order Agent at Belgaum, vice Mr. Soobrao Permalya.

Lieutenant W. F. Prideaux, Acting First Assistant Resident, Aden, is appointed a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Nassick, is appointed a Co-lector under the Income Tax Act XII. of 1871.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Uncovenanted.

Mr. S. W. Sandwith, on 22nd April 1871, via Southampton.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. H. C. Mance, on expiration of leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant, C.S., has been appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind until further orders.

Messrs. Gunputrao A. Mantri and Vithal N Pathak respectively delivered over and received charge of 1. Dhulia High School on the 25th ultimo, before office hours.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend H. W. Bagnell, B.A., Chaplain of Abmednuggur, has been allowed privilege leave for ten days, from the date of leaving his station.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Campbell, Commander of the steamer Dalhousie, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, for a period of twelve months, under the Uncovenanted Service Rules.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Shipe Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 18s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee	£3 5s. 0d.	
Overland Steamers		£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	J. L. Hall	Smith	Shields, Dec. 16.
	Ermanta	Shield	Liverpool, Jan. 18.
	Asia	Nelson	Glasgow.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Kingdom of Fife, to Falmouth.
Steamer Simla, to Aden and Suez.
Barque Futty Allum, to Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

May ARRIVAL.
8 Russia (s) ..... Law ..... London.

MADRAS.

May ARRIVALS.
7 Meinam (s) ..... Calcutta.
Sainte Croix ..... Liverpool.
May DEPARTURE.
7 Meinam (s) ..... Galle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Prince Oscar, 3 casks earthenware, T F Punnett & Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Consul, 250 casks disinfecting powder, M Commissioner 50 cases matches, Blackwell & Co; 118 cases oilmanstores, D Abdoolhoosein.
Prince Oscar, 10 cases brandy, E Manockjee Setna; 25 packages hardware, E A Cader; 5 cases hardware, Geo W Wheatley & Co; 222 cases foolscap paper, D Merwanjee & Co; 32 casks beer, King, King & Co; 46 cases oilmanstores, C Dadabhoy; 2 cases foolscap paper, The L A & A Co; 50 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.
Lord Canning, 2 cases paper, A H Abdool Aly; 85 cases cream laid paper, John S Elmore & Co; 100 casks beer, E Cursetjee Wadia; 113 casks beer, Bull & Co; 21 cases candles, S Heeptoola.
Virago (s), 20 cases champagne and 150 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co; 150 casks pale ale, J E Bodger.

DAILY EXPORTS.—11TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron Macaulay, 51 bales cotton, B Cossulchund; 50 bales cotton C Ebram.
Romania, 100 bales wool, D Gopejee.
Americana, 200 bales cotton, L Damodhur; 60 bales cotton, N Ally.
Euxine, 21 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co.
Andaman, 78 bales cotton, D Shamdass; 200 bales cotton, A N Mossed; 100 bales wool, H Ganjee.
Hannah, Law, 1 bale cotton, J Luckmechund; 37 bales cotton, M Muckumram; 230 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Kirkwood, 109 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 400 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.
William Fairburn, 100 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 20 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 100 bales wool, K Hurmookroy.
Lorne (s), 54 bales cotton, D G Hoosen; 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham; 99 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & C; 51 bales cotton and 12 cases twist, F Sands & Co; 46 bales cotton, P Chamsy.
Persia, 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 63 bales cotton; David Sassoon & Co; 600 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 500 bundles gunny, J Tricumjee; 175 bags rapeseed, K Goculdass; 81 bags linseed, H Khaldass; 200 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
Sydney Dacres, 100 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 150 cwts. horns, H Noormomed.
Oriflamme, 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 750 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 200 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.
Morning Light, 140 bags linseed and 360 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 425 bags rapeseed, K Kadacussane; 550 bales cotton; Peel Cassels & Co; 200 bales cotton P Chimonram; 100 bales cotton, P Canjee; 78 bales cotton, H Joovaimull.
Isabella Kerr, 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.
Shiraz (s), 50 bales wool, G H Fazulbhoy & Co; 45 bales wool, L Dewsee; 20 cases ginger, S Moteechund; 79 bales wool, P Gungajul; 11 bales skins, W Nicol & Co.
St. Fillans, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Evelyn, 1,000 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 400 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.
Tennyson, 130 bales cotton, G Motecalall; 100 bales cotton, V Vulubdass.
Seaforth, 34 bales cotton, R Asirdass.
Ashgrove, 1,800 bundles linseed, S Meoljee; 500 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co.
Virago (s) 4 bales wool, S Tyabjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 17 bales cotton, G Motecalall.
Helen Scott, 100 bales wool, D Gopejee.
Prince Oscar, 1,000 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.
Western Belle, 105 bales cotton, S P Framjee & Co.
Robert Kerr, 75 bales cotton, F Luckmedas.
Macedon, 700 bundles gunny, K Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, C Ebram; 200 bales cotton, M Heerjee.
City of Berlin, 1,680 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Barham, 10 cases rose oil, N Gangjee.
Sumatra (s), 115 pieces E teeth, A Bomanjee.
Simla (s), 10 cases false mace, C Madhowdass.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 683 packages silk, A Baylis; 2 packages cardamoms, H Z Abadin.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 193 bags linseed, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Nada (s), 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 50 bales cotton, G H Fazulbhoy & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Kingdom of Fife, 2,50 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 93 bales cotton, S Khosalchund.
Semla (s), 42 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 30 bales cotton, B Asirdass; 75 bales cotton, J Ebram.

THE GREAT KHANDEISH CASE.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT,

DELIVERED BY

THE HON. SIR M. R. WESTROPP,

ON THE 12TH APRIL 1871.

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FOR 1871-2.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—May 6th, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, the wife of Henry W. Graham, Assay Master, of a son.
GROVE—May 7th, at Egmore, the wife of Mr. Fred. A. Grove, of a daughter.
GOWAN—April 26th, at Almorah the wife of Surgeon G. M. Gowan, M.D., H. M.'s 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

OWENS—SMITH—May 3rd, at Delhi, by License, by the Rev. Mr. Horsburgh, Chaplain, Mr. Charles Owens, Army Commissarial Department, to Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, of the Queen's Gardens.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1871.

THE Commune is reported to be losing heart. We have always held that the Parisians must succumb sooner or later, the duration of their rebellion being governed by their steadfastness, union, and supplies. That these would all come to an end one day was plain from the moment that France showed an united front against the obstreperous capital. Now they have lost Issy, which will be followed by the loss of all the southern forts in their hands, and have besides shown symptoms of irresolution, the fall of the Red faction cannot be far distant. They have, thanks to the strength of the fortifications, held out for twice the time consumed in the overthrow of the Empire. John of Leyden defended Munster for a whole year against the prelates and barons who besieged him. Paris is too large to hold out for a year unassisted by an army. It must fall. But when the National Government has overcome the Reds, the one thing that gave them strength—the demand of the cities for local institutions—will remain as vivacious as ever, and until satisfied will be a stumbling-block in the path of all French Governments. The signature of the Treaty of Peace shows that the National Government feels strong enough to conduct the business of the State without regard to Paris; and their firmness will be rewarded with victory.

AN excellent order has recently been issued by Lord Napier of Magdala, directing that the cumbrous files of General Orders extending over a series of many years, which have hitherto had to be kept up and carried about by regimental officials from one station to another in course of relief, should be at once discontinued, and that in future regiments will only be required to keep up the General Orders for the current and the previous years. A complete set of General Orders from the commencement is to be kept up in Station Staff Offices for general reference, and all old files of orders at present in regimental charge are at once to be made over to the Commissariat Department and sold as waste paper. This is a move in the right direction, and is one of those orders dictated by common sense and that consideration for the army which has always been evinced by Lord Napier of Magdala. We hope soon to see this good example followed in the Bombay Army. But our object in alluding to this order here is to point out the necessity that exists for a general revision of the whole system of office routine as it exists in India at the present day.

Those of our readers who have had practical experience of office work in India will, we are sure, coincide with us in the opinion that by far the greater part of old records and useless volumes now existent could be destroyed, and the space and barrack furniture occupied by them saved. Many an Adjutant and Quartermaster will recollect the boxes upon boxes of old and obsolete correspondence that lay piled up in a corner of the office and never looked at or referred to from one year's end to another, but which had to be carried about at his expense (paid out of a very insufficient office allowance) wherever the regiment moved, and those in office at the present day would hail with thankfulness an order permitting them to destroy all old records previous to a certain year, as well the volumes upon volumes of official and professional books which have become practically useless through changes and alterations, but which still, being Government property, cannot be done away with except "by order." But if reform is urgently needed in the above respect, it is equally (if not more so) required in the correspondence department. It is a well known fact that the number of returns of all sorts (some of them very long and elaborate) have increased to an enormous extent of late years, so much so as to render it in many cases a matter of practical impossibility to furnish them punctually. Many of these returns, we venture to say, are scarcely if ever looked at by those who have called for them. Several might be discontinued, others simplified and condensed, and all might be modified very considerably. The system of calling for long and voluminous returns on every subject, however trifling, throws an amount of extra labour into offices which those unacquainted with office routine can scarcely imagine. But if these returns are in excess, how much more is the system of correspondence of the present day cumbrous and defective.

Our remarks apply to all Government offices, but taking the Military Department as that most connected with the subject of our present article, we have only to refer to the chapter devoted to "correspondence" in that elaborate work, ycleept "Separate General Orders" (compiled by the present Major-General Sir E. Green, K. C. B., when Adjutant General of the Army, in 1856) to corroborate our statement. In that chapter conveying instructions extending over 3½ pages, which might easily have been condensed into one, we find that—"32. All letters are to be written with black ink, on foolscap paper, *not more than three lines being comprised in the space of an inch*, and a margin of quarter of the width preserved in the inner side of each page for binding; every letter is to be written on *not less than half a sheet*, and *when the writing extends to more than a page, the whole sheet is to be sent. The paragraphs are to be numbered.* 33. When more than one sheet is contained in a letter or other document, the whole are to be tacked together by a ribbon or thread passed through the upper left hand corner, of sufficient length to allow them to open freely. 34. In all army correspondence, the number of the letter, the place and date, and the official designation of both the writer and the party to whom it is addressed, are to be written at the top of the first page." Memos. from an inferior to a superior officer are not permitted, and more than half of the first page of an official letter is taken up in following out the elaborate method laid down in para. 34 of "Correspondence" above quoted.

The thickness of the paper, the verbose style of official correspondence and the numbers of useless returns, all combine to render the postal service in India doubly as expensive as it need be. "Red tape" may prevail to a certain extent in England, but it is far more extensive in India. We have often seen commanding officers of Queen's regiments just landed, bandied about from one office to another, referred backwards and forwards to General Orders and "Codes," of the existence of which they had no idea (and when made aware of the important fact, they then did not know where to find them,) until they became perfectly bewildered.

We trust our remarks may have the effect of drawing the attention of those in authority to the expediency of taking some steps to revise the whole system of office routine *in toto*. We could name several experienced officers whose services could be made available to go thoroughly into the subject of "Office reform," and we feel confident that if a committee were appointed for this purpose the result would be an enormous saving to Government in postal and other expenses. The subject is worthy of serious consideration, and as such we commend it to the attention of those in authority. By way of commencement let us hope that that bugbear to all offices, Jamieson's Code and its Appendices, may be among the very first instrument of torture sacrificed on the holocaust of "reform."

SIR RICHARD and LADY TEMPLE were expected to arrive in Simla on Sunday last.

CAPTAIN H. P. EWART, 2nd Life Guards, has been nominated aide-de-camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

MR. JUSTICE COLLETT, of the Madras High Court, will not return to India on the expiry of his leave. His intention is to retire from the service.

THE Hon. S. Mansfield, C. S. I., has been allowed leave of absence for six months from the 13th inst. to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

MAJOR GENERAL DONALD STEWART, who has been appointed to the charge of the Andamans and Nicobars, will start at once from England to take up his new duties.

MR. T. H. COWIE, the late Advocate General of Bengal, is still in Calcutta, and it is said that he, instead of Sergeant Ballantine, has been engaged for the defence of Ameer Khan.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. RABY, Superintendent of Vaccination Southern Circle, has been allowed twenty days' preparatory leave to Bombay, prior to obtaining a medical certificate to Europe.

THE privileges hitherto granted to naval and military officers settling in Ceylon, are to be discontinued from the 1st July next, saving the rights of persons who have already applied to take advantage of them.

MR. JAMES HENRY NELSON, of the Madras Civil Service, and of one of the English Inns of Court, barrister-at-law, has been sworn in and enrolled as an advocate of the Madras High Court. It is not his intention to practise.

IT is reported in Madras that Major Bowes Lennox Forster, R. A., has, by telegraph, been offered, and has accepted the Military Secretaryship to General Haines, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief—an office that he held for upwards of three years on General McCleverty's staff.

THERE is no doubt, says the "Madras Athenæum," that more will come of the Cheyar bridge accident than we anticipated some time ago. It seems to have been discovered as a fact that instead of the piles having 25 feet of foundation, they had only had 12 feet, and two of that number were nothing but clay.

AMONG the numerous marriage presents received by Princess Louise, was a cushion made by a native lady in Calcutta. It has called forth a special and courteous letter of acknowledgment from Col. Ponsonby, the Queen's Private Secretary, who writes to say that Her Royal Highness has been extremely pleased with it, and offers her best thanks to the donor for her kindness in thinking of her and sending the present.

THE meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, which was to have been held at Peterhoff on the morning of Saturday, was adjourned for want of a quorum. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and one or two other hon'ble members being present, a meeting of the Executive Council was held. The Foreign, Home, Financial, and Military Secretaries waited on the Viceroy for the discussion of matters relative to their respective departments.

IN reference to a Financial Resolution dated 24th January 1871, directing that all treasury officers receiving and paying, on account of Government, currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 50 or upwards, shall register the name of the person from whom each note is received and to whom it is paid, the Government of India has passed the following further Resolution:—"In keeping up this register, the Governor General in Council observes that officers can record the names of the presentors or receivers of notes wherever they are known, and wherever the presentor or receiver voluntarily gives it. But they must not demand such information, nor put any questions to the parties tendering or receiving notes. Ordered, that the foregoing resolution be sent to the local Governments, the several Accountants General, and the Comptroller General, in modification of the order of 24th January 1871."

A "GAZETTE OF INDIA" Extraordinary, dated the 6th inst., contains the following notification:—

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a levee at Peterhoff at 11 A.M.

Gentlemen attending the levee are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the aide-de-camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

All gentlemen purposing to attend the levee are requested to send their cards to the aide-de-camp in waiting before 4 P.M. on the 20th instant.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at Government House, Calcutta, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the gentlemen by whom they are to be presented to the aide-de-camp in waiting with as little delay as possible. No cards will be received after the 20th instant.—By command,

E. R. BOURKE, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

EQUESTRIANS OUT OF PLACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of equestrians make themselves very disagreeably obtrusive by persistingly riding on the lawn intended solely for pedestrians on the south side of the Band-stand. If they would only keep to their side, viz., the Oval, or Rotten Row, they would do well; but instead of that, they dodge about in twos and threes in the very midst of the groups of ladies and gentlemen that resort to the lawn, and scatter them at their will and pleasure. VOX.

THE UNION JACK ON THE CASTLE FLAGSTAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The exhibition of a wretched-looking, tattered flag at the mast-head of the Castle flagstaff, is, in my very humble opinion, not at all calculated to increase the respect of the people of this country for our local rulers. It pains my eyes to see the noble British ensign which for ages past

"Has braved the battle and the breeze"

reduced to such a plight as that which it presents to view daily at Bombay Castle. Surely, the price of bunting has not risen so very much as to preclude the Government from ordering the making of a few flags. The dimensions also of the Castle flag might be increased somewhat, so that it might bear a better proportion to the lofty mast on which it is raised.—Yours truly,

11th May. OLD JACK.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIGNATURE OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

BERLIN, 10TH MAY.

The Treaty of Peace between France and Germany was definitively signed at Frankfort this afternoon.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF THE PARIS INSURGENTS.

LONDON, 10TH MAY.

Great discouragement exists among the insurgent Guards. General Rossel has written to the Commune complaining bitterly of the want of support and tendering his resignation.

General Raikes Faber has been gazetted Colonel of the 17th Regiment.

General Haines has been gazetted member of the Madras Council.

**In the House of Commons last night a motion was introduced by Mr. Miall to dis-establ

BOMBAY RACES—1872.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Governor.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Jairam.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Dervish.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Nayman.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Alexander.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Clipper.
,, ,,	...g b h c	...Thunder.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
Major Crosbie's	...g a h	...Grumbler.
,, ...	...m g a c	...Ruby.
,, ...	...r n a c	...Nudgeob.
Col. FitzWygram's	...b a h	...Von Moltke.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Ublan.
,, ...	...b a h	...Lorraine.
,, ...	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. Davison's	...b a h	...The Duke.
,, ...	...g a h	...Marmion.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...c a c	...Acktar.
,, ...	...b a h	...Asker.
,, ...	...c a h	...Shadow.
Mr. Reau bin Curtes'	...g a c	...Milkman.
Mr. G. Richards'	...b a h	...Oberon.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a h	...Gladiator.
,, ...	...b a c	...Advance.
Major Peabyn's	...f b g n h	...Colonel R.
,, ...	...b a g	...Anarchy.

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...c a h	...Knight of the Garter.
,, ...	...g a h	...Greybeard.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a h	...The Earl.
,, ...	...g a h	...Sunbeam.
Mr Seventank's	...g l b m	...Countess.
Major Crosbie's	...g a h	...Nonpareil.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Khusro.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Shere Ali.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Silvertail.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Nayman.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Dervish.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

Major Crosbie's	...b w g	...Viceroy.
,, ...	...b w g	...Pretender.
,, ...	...b w g	...Hackney.
Mr. Arthur Kent's	...b w g	...Kilmore.
Mr. Davison's	...b a u s g	...Fiddlehead.
,, ...	...b a u s g	...Kinglake.
The Confederates'	...b a u s g	...Victor.
Major Tweedie's	...b a u c	...Duddingstone, late Sprite.
,, ...	...b g h	...Blackwood, late Capt. White.
Mr. Seventank's	...c g m	...Miss Trelawney.
Mr. Keir's ...	...b a u s h	...Ackworth.
Major Peabyn's	...b w g	...Middy.

THE MAIDEN GALLOWAY.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a g	...Kulb Ali.
,, ...	...b a g	...Nayman
,, ...	...b a g	...Clipper.
Major Tweedie's	...b a g	...Sweet Briar.
Mr. Warre's ...	...g a g	...Merry Andrew.
Major Crosbie's	...c a g	...The Cob.
,, ...	...b a g	...Bijou.
,, ...	...n g a g	...Ruby.
H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a g	...Shabenaha.
,, Abdool Raymon's	...c a g	...Mamelukc.

THE DERBY.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ...	...b a c	...Saheb.
,, ...	...b a h	...Dervish.
,, ...	...b a h	...Nayman.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Templars.
,, ...	...c a c	...Ackbar.
Col. FitzWygram's	...g a c	...Crown Prince.
Mr. Davison's	...b a h	...The Duke.
,, ...	...g a h	...Marmion.
,, ...	...g a h	...Dragon.
,, G. Richard's	...b a h	...Oberon.
,, Moosa bin Joowan's	...b a c	...Sooliman.
Major Crosbie's	...c a g	...The Cob.
,, ...	...b a g	...Bijou.
,, ...	...g a h	...Grumbler.
,, ...	...n g a g	...Ruby.
,, ...	...m a c	...Nudgeob.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Ublan.
,, ...	...b a h	...Lorraine.
,, ...	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
,, ...	...g a h	...Hamlet.
Mr. N. Manockjee's	...b a h	...Gladiator.
,, ...	...b a c	...Advance.
Major Peabyn's	...f b g a h	...Colonel R.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER'S PURSE.

Major Crosbie's	...b w g	...Hackney.
Mr. Seventank's	...b g m	...Moonlight.
Major Tweedie's	...b n g h	...Blackwood, late Capt White.
Mr. Keir's ...	...b a u s h	...Ackworth.
The Confederates'	...b a u s g	...Victor.

GREAT BOMBAY SWEEPSTAKES.

H. H. Aga Khan	... ...	...One Nomination.
Mr. Ali Abdoola	... ...	... Do.
Mr. Manchester	... ...	... Do.
Mr. Seventanks	... ...	... Do.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a g	...Shere Ali.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Clipper.
Major Tweedie's	...b a g	...Sweet Briar.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	...b a g	...Hercules.
Major Crosbie's	...g a g	...Electric.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Skylark.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Bijou.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...g a h	...Maharaj.
,, ,,	...b a c	...Saheb.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Nayman.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Dervish.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Alexander.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Clipper.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Jairam.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Templars.
Major Peabyn's	...f b g a h	...Colonel R.
Major Crosbie's	...c a g	...The Cob.
,, ,,	...b a g	...Bijou.
,, ,,	...g a h	...Grumbler.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...b a c	...Ublan.
,, ,,	...b a h	...Lorraine.
,, ,,	...c a c	...Tokay.
Col. FitzWygram's	...b a h	...Von Moltke.
Mr. Manchester's	...g a h	...Grey Warrior.

THE COLT'S PLATE.

H. H. Aga Khan's	...b a c	...Saheb.
,, ...	...g c b c	...Mujnoon.
,, ...	...g a c	...Thunder.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...c a c	...Ackber.
,, Abdool Raymon's	...g a c	...Romeo.
,, G. Richards'	...g a c	...Puck.
Col. FitzWygram's	...g a c	...Crown Prince.
Major Crosbie's	...n g a c	...Ruby.
,, ...	...r n a c	...Nudgeob.
,, ...	...b a c	...Skylark.
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	...c a c	...Tokay.
,, ...	...b a h	...Ublan.
,, ...	...c a c	...Tokay.
Mr. Ali Asker's	...g a h	...Templars.
Mr. Manchester's	...g a h	...Grey Warrior.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, May, 1871.

INDIAN ITEMS.

WHIPPING CERTIFICATE.—The Madras High Court has ruled that a previous conviction should be made a separate head of a charge, and that, without a distinct charge and finding, the sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment, cannot be sustained.

MR. ROBERTS is not going, we understand, to retire from the Police Bench so shortly, as has been reported, and Calcutta will still rejoice over its pet magistrate. The bright, particular star will yet illumine the public horizon of the Ditch, and we will continue to be enlivened by the racinoss of proceedings of the jaunty, old Blessington Roberts, and benefited by his singular pluck and public-spiritedness.—*Indian Mirror*, May 6.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort for every one.—It is essential for health that every organ of the body be fully competent and duly prepared for the natural execution of its appropriate function, which cannot be the case under great transitions of temperature unless some corrective medicine be taken occasionally. When the chilling winds of spring are succeeded by the summer heat, the liver and skin can only be maintained in efficient action by some such alterative medicine as Holloway's Vegetable Pills, which regulate the circulation, cool the system, and fortify the nerves. By means of this all powerful purifier many lingering and painful maladies will be escaped, and the more acute diseases of cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and bilious fever will be averted.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The most inveterate cutaneous affections, as well as ordinary eruptions, have yielded to this most safe and effectual remedy. Thomas Hunt, Esq., Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes—"I have prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in about one hundred and twenty cases of Skin disease. It is but justice to it, de Jongh to say that the success attending its use fully attains to that he has not exaggerated its value." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY POLICE REPORT FOR 1870.

To W. WEDDERBURN, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the accompanying statements, A to J, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay during the year 1870 as compared with the year 1869.

2. From statement A it will be seen that there is an increase of 4,401 in the number of persons charged with offences under the Police and other local Acts in 1870 as compared with the preceding year, but more than one-half of this increase is, however, accounted for by more summonses having been taken out under the Municipal and Income Tax Acts.

3. During the past year 3,442 persons were summoned before the Courts for failing to pay income-tax, against 1,197 persons summoned for the same offence in the preceding year, but the cases against 3,216 persons were withdrawn in 1870, the parties having in most cases paid the amounts claimed before the cases were called on.

4. The returns now forwarded show that 31,972 persons were brought up by the executive police or summoned before the police courts for the offences noticed under the several heads, including a few cases under remand at the close of 1869.

5. Before the High Court 141 persons were convicted, showing an increase of 40 as compared with the previous year, and 40 were acquitted or discharged without trial by that Court. 6 were convicted and 7 acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions.

6. Before the several magistrates 16,341 were convicted, being an increase of 1,692 in 1870; and 15,386 persons were either acquitted by the magistrates or discharged, chiefly in consequence of the complaints preferred against them not being prosecuted.

7. It appears that the complaints against 12,018 persons were not proceeded with. Most probably the parties arranged matters satisfactorily to themselves out of Court. Some, no doubt, acted upon the advice given by the magistrates, and withdrew accordingly from prosecutions which, they were impartially advised, were hopeless.

8. Of the persons tried by the magistrates, 1,938 were imprisoned, 530 flogged, 12,170 were fined, 698 were bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1,035 were admonished and then discharged by the magistrates.

9. As shown in statement I., annexed to this report, the proportion of convictions by the High Court was 80 per cent. in 1870, the convictions before that Court in the previous year having been 73 per cent.; and the summary convictions by the magistrate are 87 per cent., against 83 per cent. in the previous year. But this calculation does not, of course, include cases which were withdrawn after warrants or summonses had been issued.

10. The proportion of convictions in cases brought before the Courts by the executive police is 93 per cent., being more favourable than that shown in 1869, the convictions in the latter year having been 90 per cent. This, I consider, speaks well for the police, as showing the care and discrimination with which their duties are performed.

11. With the large number of cases brought up by warrant or summons and afterwards withdrawn or dismissed the police have little or nothing to do, complaints in such cases being generally made direct to the magistrates. Persons making groundless complaints are responsible for their proceedings, and when frivolous and vexatious complaints are made, amends in such cases are given, by order of the magistrates, to the injured parties. It is not safe to refuse summonses as a rule, but when magistrates find that they have been imposed on, this is found a good method of punishing the offence.

12. I now proceed to notice such offences as appear, from their serious nature, to call for remark. In the returns for 1869 two cases of murder were noticed, and in both those cases the persons concerned were Europeans, no native having been brought before the Courts for this crime during that year. I find that during the past year five persons, all natives, three males and two females, were charged with the offence of murder, or culpable homicide amounting to murder. In the first case a Mussulman, Shaik Ebram Munia Gazee, who had been employed as a fireman on board ship, was committed by the Second Magistrate, Mr. Showell, for trial before the High Court for the murder, in February 1870, of a Mussulmanee female child. He was on terms of intimacy with the parents of the child, and while on a visit at the house of the child's uncle he contrived to entice the girl away from the mother on the pretence of taking her to see a marriage procession, but as he did not return at the time he was expected back, the girl's uncle went in search of him, and found the child lying on a verandah of a native house with her throat cut and dead.

13. From the evidence produced before the Court in this case it would appear that the child had on her person a few ornaments of the value of about 22 rupees. Some of these were missing when the corpse was found, and it would appear that beyond obtaining possession of the ornaments on the child's person the prisoner had no motive for the murder. He was convicted before the High Court in April last and sentenced to death and was executed in the month of May following.

14. In the second case of murder, another Mussulman, Khoosbali Shaik Khootoob, was also committed in October last, by the second magistrate, for trial before the High Court for causing the death of his wife. It would appear that the deceased woman complained of not being properly supported by her husband, and, some angry words having passed between them, prisoner took up a knife which happened to be at hand at the time, and inflicted several severe wounds on his wife's person, which caused her death in a few hours. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged at the last Sessions held in 1870. The sentence was carried out in the month of December last.

15. A Hindoo woman named Changee was committed for trial by the Second Magistrate of Police for causing the death of a native woman who was with child. Changee undertook, at the solicitation of one Mahadoo Ramjee, to bring about a miscarriage, and the treatment resorted to with this object appears to have been very violent, and to have caused the death of the woman. She died in the hospital a few days after the miscarriage. Changee and the man Mahadoo Ramjee, who was tried for abetment, were convicted of the offences with which they were charged, and sentenced by the High Court to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

16. In the fourth case of murder, Mr. Nana Morojee, the officiating Third Magistrate of Police, committed, in April 1870, a Mussulman named Abdool Hakeem Meeya Mushook Sabeb for trial at the High Court for causing the death of a Mogul, Raza bin Mahomed, by stabbing him with a knife. This was a sad case. The accused who was living in the native town near the Moguls' mosque appears to have been annoyed by something that was said to him with regard to his creed, and to have brooded over the matter till he lost all control over himself. He then in a fit of phrenzy armed himself with a knife and proceeded to the mosque, where seeing the deceased he immediately attacked him, and stabbed him in the chest so severely that the unfortunate man died almost immediately after the wound was inflicted.

17. The man Abdool Hakeem was tried before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court in July last, when a plea of insanity was urged on behalf of the prisoner by the counsel for the defence; he was subsequently pronounced insane, and was accordingly ordered to be confined as a criminal lunatic in the Asylum at Colaba.

18. In the last case, of culpable homicide amounting to murder, a woman named Laba was charged with causing the death of her child by pressing its throat immediately after giving birth to it. She was however acquitted at the last Sessions of the High Court.

19. Twenty-six persons were charged with the offence of causing grievous hurt during the past year. Of these eleven were sent to the High Court for trial, all of whom were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The cases against three persons had not been disposed of at the close of the year. The others were discharged by the magistrates for want of evidence.

20. One case of robbery was reported during the past year, and in this case the property alleged to have been stolen was only of the value of 150 rupees, and the person implicated has not yet been apprehended.

21. For the offences of kidnapping and abduction 71 persons were brought before the Courts in 1870; of these three were committed to the High Court, but only one was convicted before that tribunal. All the others except one man, who was convicted by the magistrate, and one case remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, were discharged in the Police Courts.

22. There were seven persons before the Police Courts in 1870 for the offence of adultery and marrying again during the life-time of husband or wife, but none of these led up to conviction. Two were acquitted by the High Court, and the others discharged by the magistrates.

23. The present returns show a slight decrease in the number of persons placed before the magistrates for assaulting police officers, and for assault, forcible entry or injury to the person. Of the 6,371 persons charged with the offences just mentioned, 1,861 only were convicted.

24. In many of the cases of assault in which summonses were taken out the complainants subsequently withdrew the charge or did not appear in Court when called upon. Many of the charges have been dismissed by the magistrates, owing to no sufficient evidence being produced, but such a result cannot be foreseen when summonses are granted.

25. As compared with the preceding year there is a large increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts for the offences mentioned in the margin. For indecent behaviour in the public streets 2,038 persons were convicted, and most of them fined, by the magistrates. Of the 381 persons brought up for abusing and torturing animals 374 were convicted. Of these 366 were fined. The others were admonished and discharged.

26. I notice an increase of 87 in the number of persons brought up for furious driving in 1870.

27. The returns for 1870 show a decrease in the number of persons charged with theft of property above and below fifty rupees in value; 49 persons were convicted by the High Court, and 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions. 4 were acquitted by the High Court. 1,356 persons were convicted and punished by the magistrates for theft of property below fifty rupees in value. The others mentioned in these returns were discharged for want of proof or withdrawn by complainants, except the case against one man who was remanded at the close of the past year.

28. In the offence of house-breaking there is a decrease as compared with the preceding year. For this offence 28 persons were convicted and one discharged in 1870 by the High Court, and the charges against 24 persons were still pending at the close of the year. 5 persons charged with house-breaking were discharged by the magistrates.

29. Of the 199 persons, including remand cases at the end of 1869, brought before the Police Courts in 1870 for cheating, 11 were sent to the High Court for trial, but 7 only were convicted before that Court. 39 were convicted by the magistrates for obtaining money by false pretences, and all the others with the exception of 6, who were under remand on the 31st December last, were discharged by the magistrates, many of the cases having been withdrawn by the complainants.

30. A native merchant of this place, Cursondass Madhowdass, was committed by me in July last to the High Court for trial for cheating the firm of Finlay, Scott, and Company, merchants of Bombay, by inducing Mr. Reid, a partner of that firm, to pay to him, Cursondass Madhowdass, sums of money of the aggregate amount of one hundred and sixty thousand rupees on account of one thousand bales of cotton, which he represented to have been shipped on board the merchant ship Teresa, and for which he produced bills of lading signed by the master of that ship, Mr. M. B. Brown, who was committed for trial at the same time for abetment of cheating.

31. It appeared from the evidence produced before me in this case that the cotton, represented in the bills of lading obtained by Cursondass Madhowdass from Captain Brown as having been shipped on board the Teresa, was never sent to that vessel by Cursondass Madhowdass, and indeed never had any existence anywhere. Cursondass Madhowdass was found guilty in the High Court, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; Brown, the ship-master, was acquitted.

32. There were more persons before the Courts in 1870 for criminal breach of trust than in 1869. Of the six persons committed to the High Court for this offence five were convicted. One person was convicted and one acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions. Sixty persons were convicted by the magistrates; one case remained undisposed of at the close of the year, and the cases against the other persons were all dismissed or withdrawn.

33. There were fewer persons before the Court in 1870 than in the preceding year for being in possession of stolen property; of the 225 persons charged with this offence, 154 were convicted by the magistrates, and the others discharged, some of the cases being withdrawn.

34. There is a slight increase in the number of persons charged with forgery and using as genuine forged documents in 1870. Thirty-eight persons charged with this offence have been brought before the Courts during the past year, against 34 in 1869, but only one person was convicted by the High Court. Three persons were acquitted by that Court, and all the others were discharged by the magistrates.

35. In reference to these cases I would respectfully refer the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the observations contained in the eighteenth paragraph of my annual report for 1869, No. 189, dated the 31st March 1870. Such cases frequently fall through on investigation, but, till they are gone into, it is impossible to say whether any grounds exist for the charges being made, and the magistrates in such cases frequently incur much labour and trouble before they are able to arrive at any conclusion with reference to the complaints made, and the public see no result in cases where there have in fact been long and laborious inquiries.

36. Two persons were convicted and sentenced by the High Court in 1870 respectively to one and three years' rigorous imprisonment for giving false evidence in judicial proceedings, and 2 persons who were sent up for trial for the same offence were acquitted. The charges against 54 persons were either withdrawn by complainants or dismissed by the magistrates, and the cases against 4 persons were under remand at the close of the past year.

37. This is a class of cases which causes more fruitless labour to the magistrate than, I think, any others. That there is a very great amount of hard and false swearing in all the Courts of Bombay is matter of no doubt with those concerned in the duty of carrying on the business of them. On the other hand, charges of perjury against the other side are the habitual resource of defeated litigants, with a view doubtless to extort more favourable terms than the Civil Courts have awarded, and even when parties have had a verdict in the Civil Courts they will come up with charges of perjury against the other side, actuated by motives which I do not care to describe, but seldom, I fear, by a high-minded desire simply to see justice executed. The difficulty of a magistrate is enhanced by often having only oath against oath before him, and it is dangerous in such cases to encourage the opinion that even three to one must necessarily carry the day.

38. Of the 11 persons brought up in 1870 for uttering or being in possession of counterfeit coin, 5 were convicted and 3 acquitted in the High Court; 1 was discharged by the magistrate; and 2 persons were under remand at the close of the year.

39. There is again, I find, an increase in the number of persons summoned before the Police Courts for a breach of the municipal laws. For this offence 6,582 persons were complained against in 1870, being an increase of 689 as compared with the previous year. I am, however, happy to say that the complaints against 4,935 persons were withdrawn by the officers connected with the Municipality—no doubt, on their being satisfied that the parties summoned by the Courts had either abated the nuisance complained of, or made arrangements to do the work they were required to do before the cases were called on for disposal by the magistrates.

40. As explained in previous reports, and in a correspondence between Government and myself during the past year, I am satisfied, and, I may add, my colleagues in the magistracy are also of the same opinion, that no unnecessary pressure on the part of the municipal officers is brought to bear upon the people complained against for breaches of the conservancy laws. I believe the municipal officers do not in any respect go beyond their duty, and I also believe they earnestly endeavour to benefit all classes of the community; and in the performance of their duties, which must be very heavy, I feel that they are deserving of all the support we can well give them, considering the importance of the city being kept as free as possible from accumulations of filth, especially in the overcrowded and thickly populated parts of the native town.

41. There were six persons charged before the Police Courts with conspiracy to defraud in 1870, but two of these, whose cases it is not necessary for me to notice at length, were discharged by the magistrate.

42. The other four persons are Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott, and Marks, who were committed by me, in June last, for trial by the High Court for conspiring to destroy the British ship Aurora.

43. The circumstances of this case were very remarkable, and it is therefore perhaps necessary that I should notice it more fully than I would otherwise think of doing in this report.

44. The Aurora left Bombay on the 11th June last, and was then represented to be laden with 6,000 bales of cotton and wool and some broken stowage. The following morning, about 8 o'clock, when the ship was about 55 miles distant from Bombay, fire was found to have broken out in or near a lazarette abaft the cabin house, resulting in the total destruction of the ship and cargo.

45. The Government ordered a Marine Court to assemble for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the loss of the Aurora. The conduct of Harriott, the master of the Aurora, on the occasion of the loss of the ship, as explained by himself when examined before the Marine Court, did not appear in a favourable light, and there was reason to believe during the progress of the inquiry into this matter that he had concealed the real facts of the case.

46. Before, however, the inquiry was concluded, informations on oath were laid before me, as Senior Magistrate of Police, by one Soondarjee Shamjee, a native broker of this place, to the effect that Elmstone and Whitwell, who were doing business in Bombay as ship and freight brokers, and who had in that capacity been connected with the Aurora, had, in concert with Harriott, the master of the ship, conspired to cheat the underwriters and others by shipping inferior produce, insuring and getting heavy advances, and arranging that the ship should never reach Liverpool, her proper destination.

47. Upon the informations above-mentioned, Elmstone, Whitwell, and Harriott were apprehended. Subsequently, upon another sworn information before me, the carpenter of the Aurora, the man named Marks, was apprehended on a charge of committing mischief intending to destroy or render unsafe the ship Aurora, or knowing it to be likely that he would destroy or render unsafe the said ship, by the use of fire.

48. On being brought before me, all the four men above-named made voluntary confessions to the effect that they had in concert arranged, before the ship left Bombay, for her destruction on the voyage. In his confession Harriott stated that he was led into this wicked plot because he had been first persuaded by Elmstone and Whitwell to sign bills of lading for cotton which was not forthcoming, and never reached the ship.

49. This objectionable practice of getting masters of ships to sign bills of lading before the goods are shipped is condemned by all respectable merchants, and is never tolerated by them except the consignment is nearly shipped, and the whole of it is within their sight or power.

50. The object of such improper transactions on the part of the alleged shipper is, no doubt, to obtain advances from merchants or bankers with which the consignments alleged to have been already made may be purchased. I trust the measures which have been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce since the Aurora case occurred will have the effect of putting a stop to a practice which cannot be too severely condemned.

51. For his share in bringing about the destruction of the ship Aurora, Harriott was, he states, to receive between one and two thousand pounds. He seems to have received from Whitwell and Elmstone the equivalent of three or four hundred pounds sterling before he left Bombay. The carpenter was paid £500, and, in pursuance of his agreement to destroy the ship, he set fire to her the morning after she left Bombay. This he seems to have taken upon himself to do, as it does not appear that he first consulted Harriott, the master of the ship, immediately before setting fire to her. However, when the fire took place, Harriott perfectly understood the reason of it, and therefore took no steps to save the ship.

52. These four persons were found guilty by a jury of their countrymen of the charges on which they were tried, and were sentenced by the Judge of the High Court who presided on the occasion—Elmstone and Whitwell to penal servitude for life, Harriott to fifteen years', and Marks to ten years' penal servitude.

53. The discovery of the plot which had been entered into for the destruction of the Aurora was brought about, I believe, by the foresight and energy of the Commissioner of Police, but of this the Government is, no doubt, fully aware, and I need not therefore say anything more on the subject.

54. As shown in the statement given below, there is a large increase in the number of persons brought before the Courts from the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities, and also an increase in the number of Native Christians and Parsees before the Courts, as compared with the preceding year. I find there is again a decrease, though small, in the number of Europeans brought before the Courts during the past year, 1,984 males and 31 females having been before the Courts in 1870, against 2,044 males and 20 European females in 1869.

Caste.	1870.	1869.	Increase.	Decrease.
Europeans—				
Male	1,984	2,044	...	60
Female	31	20	11	...
Indo-Britons and Native Christians—				
Male	1,174	1,095	79	...
Female	43	47	...	4
Hindoos—				
Male	16,186	13,964	2,222	...
Female	937	818	119	...
Mahomedans—				
Male	8,372	6,415	1,957	...
Female	318	328	...	10
Parsees—				
Male	1,548	1,280	268	...
Female	62	59	6	...
Other and unknown castes—				
Male	1,315	1,353	...	38
Female	1	3	...	2
Total—				
Male	30,577	26,151	4,426	...
Female	1,393	1,375	127	...

55. Of the number of male Europeans above referred to as having been brought before the Courts here during the past year, 812 were charged with refusal of duty or other offences on board ship; and many of the others, brought up for assault or drunkenness on shore, were seamen.

56. There is, I regret to find, an increase in 1870 in the number of persons brought before the Courts for drunkenness.

57. Of the 3,718 persons charged with this offence during the year of report, 598 were Europeans, 411 were Native Christians, 1,935 (including females) were Hindoos, 715 were Mahomedans, 41 Parsees. The caste of the others charged with this offence is not known.

58. The return furnished by the Coroner, and herewith forwarded, shows the number of inquests held by him during the year 1870. The return shows an increase of 33 as compared with 1869.

59. I also annex a statement (B) showing the number of cases before the Court of Petty Sessions during the past year. It will be observed that there is a large decrease as compared with the preceding year in the number of prisoners before that Court in 1870.

60. As will be seen from statement E, there is an increase of 20 in the number of juvenile offenders brought before the magistrates in 1870. Of the 196 boys charged with various offences during that year, 13 were sent to the School of Industry, 12 were imprisoned, 28 flogged, 72 fined, bound over to be of good behaviour, and the others were admonished and discharged.

61. From the present returns it will be seen that property of the computed value of Rs. 55,966-0-1 is said to have been stolen during the past year, against Rs. 1,19,116-12-0 set down as stolen in the preceding year. Of the property stolen in 1870, Rs. 38,759-12-2 have been recovered, the stolen property unrecovered being only Rs. 17,206-3-1. In this calculation property said to have been lost in case of cheating, embezzlement, criminal breach of trust, and forgery, &c, has not been included according to previous practice. The police cannot reasonably, I am of opinion, be expected to recover money lost in such circumstances.

62. It appears from the return received from the Commissioner of Police, and herewith forwarded, that 49 fires occurred in the town and island of Bombay in 1870 against 54 in 1869, the value of property destroyed in this way in 1870 being Rs. 1,46,130, or nearly three lacs less than the value of property said to have been destroyed by fire in 1869. The cause of the fires, as far as it could be ascertained, is stated by the Commissioner of Police under the head of remarks in the statement.

63. I have, in accordance with the practice lately followed with reference to these police reports, submitted the present report to the Commissioner of Police for any observations he might be disposed to make in regard to the statements of crime now forwarded to Government. Mr. Souter has nothing particular to say, but I am bound to acknowledge his assistance in the preparation of this report and the tables which accompany it, as well as the uniform and assiduous attention which the magistrates receive from him, and all his subordinates upon their making such requisitions on the Executive Police, as the office and duty of the magistrates often require.

64. In now concluding this report I am happy to state that with the exception of a few cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year 1870 there were then no arrears of work in any of the Police Courts here.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

JOHN CONNON, Senior Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 23rd February 1871.

[We published the Government Resolution on the above on the 1st instant.]

A CHARGE AGAINST A CIVIL SERVANT DISPROVED.

GENTLEMEN on their way to the hills had better take care how their servants strike their palki bearers or baggage carriers. Some months ago, it will be remembered, that a zealous domestic of Mr. Montagu, C.S., struck one of his master's coolies, and that the unfortunate man shortly afterwards fell down dead of a ruptured spleen in a ferry boat. Mr. Montagu seems to have had nothing to do with administering the blow, but the most painful surmises appeared in the press at the time, and he has since been subjected first to a regular judicial inquiry, and afterwards to a departmental investigation. We are glad to learn that he has come out clean-handed from both. It has been established that he was in no way responsible for the unfortunate occurrence, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded that the aspersions cast upon Mr. Montagu at the time were wholly without foundation.—*Englishman*, May 9.

THE WEATHER IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

THE Agra paper of the 9th inst. says:—

The abnormal state of the weather is beginning to cause uneasiness. The weatherwise already have it that the regular rains will fail us and the consequence must be a famine. We do not say that the weatherwise know much about it, or that, because it rains now and the weather for the time of year is in comparison very "nice" and enjoyable, the monsoons *will* fail, but, unfortunately, to the people of India the only weatherwise are Brahmins and Bunnias; and Brahmins want to be fed to propitiate their deities, and Bunnias raise their prices because the Brahmins prognosticate a scarcity. Between them the people are made to fret and suffer. On enquiry we do not find that prices have gone up very much just at present, but there is an "upward tendency," and Brahmins are beginning to look consequential.

Throughout the country the state of the weather is even more than ordinarily the principal subject of discussion. It has rained throughout the provinces, and storms have been more or less frequent everywhere. Here in Agra we have had a storm ending in a shower nearly every evening for the past week. On Saturday evening it blew hard for a brief time; but on Sunday evening the wind was of such force as would have caused very considerable damage had it lasted. As it is it has left its mark in various directions on house tops and trees. Two of the slender minarets over the gate leading into the Taj garden have come down, we are sorry to say.

A BEGUM'S SONG.

(*Englishman.*)

SIR,—Here is a small song, now and for some time past sung in most cities and villages of the provinces in the North-West and Oude. The words are not without lyrical merit, and are wedded to a sweetly melancholy air, which harmonizes with the sad sentiments of the song. It is known to the people as the *Lucknow Rasl*, and they all declare that it was composed by one of the Oude Begumas when the reign of the Nawab was declared to have ceased, the country annexed, and the royal family removed to Calcutta.

The last verse is the most affecting to a native audience. The idea that this lady, so good and so talented whom they affectionately speak of, had fallen so low that she despaired of even getting so small a tribute of affection as the placing of two flowers on her grave, is one which the natives well understand, and which therefore appeals powerfully to their feelings.

The song I took down as I found it sung in a village in Oude. NOTRAB.

LUCKNOW RASL—A LAMENT.

My heart is overcome with grief,
Drowned in a flood of care—
Alas! there's none to give relief
Or comfort anywhere.

To North and South, and East and West,
I look, but to despair:
Where'er I turn no friend I see—
Foes—only foes are there.

The watchman guard my imprison'd Lord,
Alone I sit and mourn;
Alas! my days of happiness,
You never will return.

Dear love, how sweet in days now gone
The pale moonlight did beam
On palace wall, o turret high,
On garden, tree, and stream!

How fair the ponds, the gardens, bowers,
Which round our palace lay—
Where birds did sing, and flowers did bloom,
And sparkling fountains play!

But now, alas! for us no more
The trees and gardens bloom—
The birds are dumb, the fountains dry,
The flowers shed no perfume!

Gone are our power, our wealth, our home,
Our friends once true and brave;
There's none to throw, poor task of love,
Two flowers upon our grave!

THE MUSEUM BUILDING AT CALCUTTA.

IF the Asiatic Society was discontented six months ago with the action of Government relative to the new Museum building, its discontent, now that the building has been again checked, ought to have considerably increased. The earlier delays were however reasonable. The estimated cost of construction, since the Government first promised its assistance, had more than doubled. In March last Colonel Strachey informed the Society that the original estimate of 3½ lakhs was approved, and that 4 lakhs had been placed in deposit for completing the building. The regular estimate, however, raised the 3½ lakhs to 7, and the revised estimate pushed it on to 10 lakhs! It was certainly not surprising, as Colonel Strachey then said, "that the Government stepped in and inquired into the whole matter." But why has the last delay occurred? The Indian Museum is again at a standstill, because, at least so the *Indian Mirror* has said, "Lord Mayo does not approve of the style of its architecture." The reason, if given for the stoppage of a new wing to Government House, might have weight, but it seems an inadequate one for stopping the building of the Indian Museum.—*Pioneer*.

THE VICEROY AT DEYRAH.

LORD MAYO and the Hon. Major Bourke arrived at Deyrah on the evening of the 30th. At 5 A.M. on the morning of the 1st Lord Mayo inspected the 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Colonel Macpherson, V. C. and C. B. His Excellency then proceeded direct to Chukrata, breakfasting at Khalsee, where he was met by Colonel Hume, C. B., H. M.'s 55th, Commanding at Chukrata. The road from the entrance to cantonments up to Colonel Hume's residence was lined by the 55th. A guard of honour was in attendance, and a select company was invited by Colonel Hume to meet His Excellency. On the morning of the 2nd the Viceroy inspected the barracks, hospital, &c. In the evening the 55th were out in review order, and went through such manœuvres as the limited extent of the ground would admit. The regiment were also put through the bayonet exercise, which was done with remarkable precision. At the conclusion of the review, His Excellency addressed the regiment somewhat as follows:—

"Colonel Hume, Officers and Men of the 55th,—I can assure you it gives me the greatest satisfaction to see a regiment in such a perfect state of discipline at this height in the Himalayas. It must be a matter of just pride to Colonel Hume, who has commanded you for so long, and in so many different places, to feel sure that in no place has the regiment ever been in a

flesh-painting. A very sweetly idealised and powerfully handled subject, of the class which may be defined, not inaptly, as fancy-portraiture, is "L Romer's (281) "Hirali."

There is some good animal-painting in the Suffolk-street Rooms; and chiefly to be noted under this head is (365) "The Drove—Scene in the West Highlands," by Mr. C. Jones. The large cattle-piece in question contains a good deal of remarkable power and freshness. Mr. G. Earl has two fine portraits of dogs, each being painted from a well-known model. The first is (16) "Monarque," champion of the smooth-haired Mount St. Bernard breed; and the fellow picture is (434) "Tell," who, down to the time of his death not many weeks ago, held the same proud position among the rough-coated dogs of the famous monastery. There is great force of individual character in both heads; and the curious white mark which, continuing from the muzzle over the top of the head to the throat and chest, is fancifully esteemed by the monks of St. Bernard, for its supposed resemblance to a hood and scapulary, is very plainly traced in the portrait of Monarque. Mr. Rolfe's faithful life-studies are as truthful as ever, and may be readily detected on the walls of the south-west room. We must pass with a word of general commendation the water-colour paintings and drawings in the north room, and the sculpture distributed through the exhibition.

THE PARISIAN PATRIOT.

(Saturday Review, April 8.)

THERE is one thing to be said for the Parisian Patriot. He is about the only man in France who knows his own mind; his patriotism begins strictly at home, and his earnestly single purpose centres in himself. "Everything for me and nothing for you others" is the terse profession of his political faith, and he holds to his simple creed with the pure conscience and calm conviction of a man who knows it to be founded on immutable justice. Thieves and burglars are demoralized to a certain extent for carrying on their delicate combinations by a sense of the illegality of their mission. But the workmen of the faubourgs, the bloused adventurers from the provinces, have been so often assured that all property is robbery, that at last they have come honestly to believe it. There is nothing more absolute than the conviction produced by the reiteration of one-sided assertion in excited assemblies where all argument is tabooed. The unwholesome fancies that rise like wills-o'-wisp from heated brains and muddy minds change to guiding stars when seen through the sickly halo of wine fumes and co-operative fanaticism. The understanding that nature originally cast in the very meanest of her moulds, and that has been deteriorating steadily for generations, is warped by the narrow grooves that confine it into a cramped deformity that reminds one of the foot which a Celestial admires as the perfection of symmetry. Jacques and Pierre become dogmatic on the laws of the ethics and social economy which they lay down, arbitrarily taking themselves as standards and starting-points. It is a foul injustice that some bloated millionaire, whom energy, probity, and intellect have conspired to raise from the ranks, should be suffered to turn traitor on the people from which he sprung by appropriating so unequal a share of the common stock. When he invests his accumulating capital in the employment of fresh labour and the general diffusion of prosperity, when he bestows his ill-gotten gains in the promotion of beneficent objects, it is only adding insult to injury. The profits he has wrung from the people's blood, sweat, and tears, remain inalienably the people's property. When the people confiscates them, liquidates the capitalist's fortune at so enormous sacrifice, and sends it circulating in individual shares of a few sous apiece through the neighbouring wineshops, it merely reclaims its own. It is nothing to these practical economists that the wreck of so much prosperity, compared with what its value would have been had they permitted the owner to develop it peaceably for their benefit, represents some such difference as that between a patent engine all ready for its work and the same shivered into fragments and sold for old iron. The initial duty of a patriot is clearly to redress inequalities, and, beginning with number one, to secure some instalment of the heavy arrears of debt that property owes him.

But, independently of its tendency to waste and finally to annihilate property and capital, there are certain preliminary difficulties in developing the revolutionary idea on which its opponents are inclined to congratulate themselves. For, of course, as long as there is anything left to distribute, there must be a certain level at which property generally must stand, and each individual patriot is determined that that level shall not be placed so low as to depress him personally. If the boneless prowlers and birds of night were to emerge from the dens and dry arches where they harbour, and put in their claim to the few sous in the blatant workman's pocket, and demand a share of the bed and table he has filched from their class, the patriot would bring the hand of repression down upon them at once. Order before everything in the name of the nation; and security for property—that is to say, for the personal property of the men of the people. The beauty of this political system is that, without setting any formal constitutional limit to the tenure of office, it renders next to impossible any established government. Chiefs keep rising in succession to the top on the strength of their boasts and promises, and are as regularly shot out into the seething dregs of society, like the bucketfuls of fetid mud raised by a dredging machine. For as each patriot rises to supreme power, according to the principles of his party and the inevitable laws of our degenerate nature, he proceeds forthwith to make the most of it, and, as a necessary consequence, to excite the vociferous indignation of those less luckily placed than himself. Or if by accident he is so enamoured of power as to be content to buy it by what the organs of the party would call "a cycle of sublime sacrifice," he is sure to fall under suspicion all the same—fall possibly under the knife of a Brutus who by a novel fashion of *coup d'état* earns a five-franc piece by saving his country. Or the problem of stability of power may be temporarily solved by a section of harmonious patriots resolving to save the State and themselves in their own way. They recognise that, owing to the deplorable wreck bequeathed by long centuries of aristocratic domination in the first place, and by the myrmidons of the effete lower Empire in the second, there lies no possible short cut to perfection. In other words, there is not money enough for everybody in the coffers of the State. They band themselves accordingly in a brotherhood of superior merits, vote to themselves a primary claim on the credit of the country and the goods of the rectionists, proclaim any attempt against the plebeian majesty to be parricide, punishable by death out of hand, erect the guillotine very likely, and in the interests of their immediate safety confer absolute authority on a provisional chief. In other words, they return to that principle of monarchy which they set out by abjuring, only with the difference that the monarch of their choice makes no pretence of playing at constitutionalism. For it is to be observed that, in deciding upon system of government, Pierre claims an infallibility as absolute as that of the venerable descendant of his sainted namesake. He declares by his chosen mouthpiece that the Republic just condemned by the vast majority of his countrymen is beyond and above discussion; that it is based on what he would term divine right were he superstitious enough to believe in a deity. It must be confessed that Pierre is not practicable, and, fond as he is of the discussion forum, he is far from open to conviction. Moreover, he holds ugly opinions on those social questions in which the larger and fairer half of the human race is profoundly interested. He objects distinctly to the religious ordinance of marriage as the relic of an exploded superstition; he even sets his face against the civil contract, as an insult to the rights of man and a restraint on that personal liberty of license of which he is so jealous. If provisional arrangements and conditions of sex place citoyennes at a disadvantage, so much the worse for them. It is to be observed that these opinions are rather indicated in the more advanced quarters by facts and figures than by outspoken speech. The story of the siege proves the Reds of Paris to be prudent men in their generation, nor has the recent campaign in the banlieue done much to demonstrate the contrary. So long as they can have their way, they do not care to provoke either needlessguns, chassepots, or female claws. Were they to succeed in carrying the propaganda of Montmartre and Chaumont over the lower levels of retrograde Parisian intelligence, this would be found to be precisely one of their cardinal doctrines. It is encouraging to believe that it would excite an indignant opposition among the females of order which would be more prompt and effectual than anything we have witnessed on the part of male respectability.

Pierre and Jacques have descended from their barren mountain homes into those rich lowlands which they have long contemplated with covetous eye. The austere mountaineers have brought lead and iron to barter for gold and commodities in kind, and the army of occupation ekes out the black broth of the Commune by the help of comestibles acquired from neighbouring warehouses. The warriors show on the whole more foresight and moderation than might have been expected of them—the result perhaps of the training of the siege and the faint tinge of discipline which Trochu succeeded in imparting to them. Some dash of *esprit de corps* goes even with the uniform of the National Guardsman, and, with the exception of the banks, the insurance offices, the churches and the Bercy wine stores, the chiefs of the Revolution have persuaded the battalions to spare the geese that ought to be laying the golden eggs, and let them cackle on. The eggs of course are regularly stolen, and the well-to-do laid under contribution to support the power which proposes to make the acquisition or possession of property penal. Jacques and Pierre, relieved from the apprehension of the immediate stoppage of their thirty sous a day, with tolerable prospects, for excitement, and just a suspicion of danger to elevate them into heroes, are in excellent spirits and provisionally by no means bad fellows in their way. If your aristocratic demeanour does not ruffle their *favonches* susceptibilities, nor the ill-considered propriety of your language shock their conscientious principles, they will probably treat you with all civility. It was enough to put them in good humour to find themselves ruling the roast in the very city which the other day saw them drummed out of the ranks for cowardice; to find themselves forbidding or permitting circulation before the Ministry of War itself, when a few months ago they slunk down slums and blind alleys at the distant vision of the hat of a sergent de ville. They will seat themselves before a wine shop, show their white teeth, and slap each other on the back with all the *abandon* of hearty good fellows returning from a grave public duty. Yet it is the treacherous calm of the clear blue of an April sky, when you can see the rugged edges of the storm clouds fringing the horizon. An excited argument hitches somewhere; the lie is exchanged; the erst friendly hands come down on the table with a violence that makes the glasses dance again. On second thoughts the hands travel the unfamiliar road to the weapons lying by; and then you have a couple of savage cats, with flashing eyes and bristling moustaches, grinning and spitting in each other's faces. No fear of their flying at each other's throats, so long as the claws of the one are as long and sharp as those of the other; and when both are armed alike, there is comparatively little chance of blood flowing. But one can easily conceive a group of these jabbering chimpanzees lashing each other emulously into fury as poor Clement Thomas stood before them—Clement Thomas, who by act and deed had branded the men of Belleville-Montmartre as the cowards they were. Or, when the childishly confiding demonstration of the Street of Peace went unarmed to flaunt the tricolour in face of the red flag symbolical of a community of love and property, one can understand how these earnest politicians would rally to the cause of the "order" they had turned out to assure, and make of deliberate chassepot practice at the citizens who actually protested in favour of being allowed to keep their own. Take the patriot all in all, there is some sense in his demand for a society of his own, for certainly he is not fit to live with other people. A more feather-brained, conceited, unreasonable, truculent, and cowardly creature it would be very hard to find. It is unfortunate that he should have substantiated his pretensions to be regarded as a representative Frenchman, by monopolizing for some time all the energy, intelligence, and organization of France.

THE FIJI ISLANDS AND COTTON CULTURE.*

(The Field, April 8.)

WITHIN the last few months we have received several private letters from these interesting islands, and, though the information contained in them was reliable and valuable as far as it went, it was not by itself of sufficient general interest to lay before our readers. An opportunity now, however, occurs of embodying it in the present notice of a little work—the first on the subject, we believe, published in England—written by a resident surgeon, himself a planter of considerable experience. It is refreshing to meet with a book which is neither avowedly an official statement nor presumably compiled to serve the interests of a class. Mr. Peachey's independence of judgment and candid spirit beget a wholesome confidence in the minds of those who are familiar with the manufacture of literary advertisements of new fields for the speculative genius of our countrymen. It is frequently the reviewer's duty to exercise caution in dealing with a pamphlet that he knows *not* to be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," though it may be difficult to impeach any direct statement. But in such cases the reader, if he weigh well the expressions used, may find out the writer's anxiety to save him from betrayal, and need not fall into a snare, except through his own want of penetration. It is useless for him to come with a letter "to the Editor," asking for a direct reply to a question which has already been answered in the only form a public journal can put it. Fortunately, however, there is no need of caution in the instance before us. Our private letters justify us in this remark. There are few men who have the advantage of a personal knowledge of the Fiji Islands, and the writer of this notice is not one of the few; but a long experience of fields for colonisation may enable him to put before the reader a fair account of what he will find in this pamphlet, believing that it may be thoroughly depended upon as a safe guide in all important particulars.

To the majority of our readers the Fiji group must be so comparatively a *terra incognita* that we may as well save them the trouble of making references by giving the principal geographical features. The group is situated between in round numbers, 16 deg. and 19 deg. lat. S., and 176 deg. and 178 deg long. W., in the constant stream of the S.E. trade winds, and in a climate so equable that the thermometer ranges from 65 deg. to 85 deg. Fahr. in the shade, and not subject to the intense heat and sudden changes of the North Australian climate. There are some 150 islands in all, eighty of which are inhabited. Na Viti Levu, the largest, is eighty-seven miles by fifty-four; but Ovalau, the distinctively European island, is eight miles by seven miles. The population is variously stated as white (composed of chiefly British, with some Germans and Americans), 2000 to 3000, or, as a recently received letter informs us, something above the former number. The natives of the whole group are estimated at 200,000. Communication is had between Sydney and the islands at present by only a small schooners of about 100 tons burden, the passage on the average occupying about fifteen days. All produce is brought from, and stores taken to, the islands in these vessels which vary their freights by interchanging native labour between the islands, according to the season and the planters' wants. There is no regular mail yet established, and no one seems responsible for letters, which are put into a bag and sent to Sydney by any ship going. This primitive arrangement is naturally fatal to newspapers going to the islands, but we intend to make the experiment of sending a few numbers of *The Field* to the reading-room at Levuka, and take this opportunity to anathematise by anticipation the skipper who shall appropriate them.

The navigation between the islands is attended with considerable danger from the coral reefs, and an interesting account of a misfortune attending ignorance is given by the author to back his advice to engage in no boat sailing without an admiralty chart. Having been discovered by Tasman in 1643, nothing was known of the islands till the survey by Commodore Wilkes, of the U.S. navy, in 1840, and that subsequently made by Capt. Denham, of H.M.S. Herald, in 1857. Some of the natives are excellent pilots. Most of the islands are well wooded with the cocoa-nut palm and screw pine; while the bread fruit, plantain, and yam are indigenous, and tobacco, rice, coffee, the sago palm, and most English vegetables besides—turnips, carrots, cabbages, &c.—have thriven wherever they have been tried.

Cotton is the staple of cultivation at present, the "sea-island" variety, which is a perennial in Fiji, being the most attended to. In no part of the world, certainly, is cotton grown comparable to that in these islands. It is entirely a fancy article, and if well got up for market will easily command 3s. the pound. It has been sold in the European markets in 1869 for *five shillings a pound.* The sample we have before us is exceedingly beautiful—long, strong, and fine, and admirably adapted for working into silk fabrics. The demand for such an article can never fail, and as long as it can be produced in these islands they must be prosperous. Comparing the cost of cultivation here with the same in America, it is two to one in favour of Fiji—the selling price is from 25 to 50 per cent. higher, and the yield greater.

All labour whatever is carried on by the natives, either of the island where the plantation may be, or imported for a term of three years from Tanna, one of the New Hebrides group, at wages ranging from £1 to £2 per man per annum, with rations of yams, and a little tobacco. The yam is their only food, and though a Fijiman will eat until he cannot see his toes, the food is not dear. It is clear that under these circumstances there is no room for the European labourer, and in the present condition of the islands very little for skilled labour. The settler who plants here is content with a rough but made by the natives, which, plus a little of his own ingenuity and skill, can be made very comfortable. No savage race has ever yet been found to supply efficient workmen; this applies to the Fijimen, of course, but with a proper understanding of their customs and peculiarities enough can be got out of them to satisfy ordinary demands. The trade in labour has naturally aroused the cry of "slavery"—we say naturally, because there is always a class of humanitarians in every country where two widely different races are in contact, who think it their mission to raise that cry. This good office has been performed for Fiji, and it has turned out on investigation that not only has there been no approach to compulsory service, or service under false pretences, but many men brought under a three years' contract from Tanna have returned and engaged for three successive terms, so well satisfied were they with the conditions of labour under a white master. Mr. Peachey devotes a whole chapter to this point, and while he entertains all a true Briton's horror of slavery, justly defends his countrymen from a false imputation. In conclusion, upon the labour question, we may say that a project is on foot for the importation of Chinese. They will cost more, but will be more efficient than the natives.

We need not trouble the reader with any account of the actual process of cotton culture, but a few notes on the tenure, price, quality, &c., of land may be useful. Land may be obtained by purchase from the natives or from set lers, who have already secured large tracts. In Na Viti Levu the natives are cannibals, and property and life are somewhat insecure. On Vanua Levu there are several planters, and here land may be had in large blocks at 2s. 6d. per acre, measured by rule of thumb. In Taviuni, the most fertile of all, it may cost as much as £1 per acre. In the European township of Levuka, the capital of Ovalau, bargains can be made with holders at from 5s. to £1 per acre, according to situation. This is all uncleared land, but the cost of clearing is not heavy. The Consul keeps printed forms of agreement in the native language, and generally exercises a kind of supervision over contracts. The land is singularly fertile, especially on the alluvial flats at the base of the hills, the highest of which, in Kandavo, is estimated at 3000 feet. The islands are generally well watered by streams, but water can also be obtained by sinking to a moderate depth. The scenery is described as most picturesque, and in some instances even as grand. There is little to tempt the sportsman, but much of interest to the naturalist and collector. Levuka is the head-quarters of the Wesleyan mission, and its influence is recognised in the quiet of the christianised districts. We are not in a position to say how far christian morals have penetrated Fijian character, but this is certain at least that the missionaries have convinced the natives of the irresistible strength of civilisation, and laid the basis of a good understanding between them and the settlers. Hence the new settler is advised to select his land where there is at least a kind of moral public opinion in the native mind. The missionaries, too, must claim the credit of having infused some industrial spirit into the population over which their influence extends. For instance, many of the native girls are creditable *blanchisseuses*, and too much cannot be said for the perseverance of the missionaries' wives with such intractable materials as Mr. Peachey thus describes the Fijians:—

"Not that they are devoid of skill; the construct on of their houses, canoes, and weapons evinces considerable ingenuity; but these operations, by their invariable sameness and want of progressive improvement, seem to partake—I say it with reluctance of my fellow man—more of the characteristics of instinct than of reason. As with the lower animals, one is astonished that, having gone so far, they should experience so much difficulty in taking the last step onwards."

Darwinism has evidently not yet become "popular" in Fiji!

It seems to be necessary to learn the language in order to do business with comfort, and establish satisfactory relations with the natives. "The Emigrant's Guide to the Fiji Language," by the Rev. W. Moore; Haslewood's Fijian Dictionary and Grammar, the Bible, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—an allegory we should think, with deference, altogether beyond the native intellect—are recommended to the settler.

The next question of importance is what amount of capital may be necessary for an intelligent planter to begin upon. The man who begins with little must prepare to rough it, though nowhere need anyone but an absolute fool live like a barbarian. The cost of a small start will be—land, £50, which with labour, tillage, tools, &c., twenty acres being under cultivation, will bring his total expenses up to £250. At the end of six months he will have a crop which, sold in Levuka, if he must have ready cash, at only one shilling per pound, will return him £140. It is easy to judge what the second year would bring in at this rate, deducting price of land, clearing, and all permanent outlay. For the rest the author says:

'From £2000 to £3000 ought to be sufficient to start planting with every requisite and in first-rate style; and with that sum the beginner, unless he throws his money away, may clear and plant from 100 to 200 acres, and be able to wait for returns for two years, if needs be.'

The political position of this group demands a moment's consideration before we close the notice. It is under no flag. The chief islands have already been offered to the British Government, and refused. There is a resident British Consul, whose functions must be of the vaguest nature; and a British ship cruising about to capture imaginary slavers. What *right* we have to any such irregular jurisdiction it is difficult to understand. If an American or German subject chose to kill or rob an English subject, we should imagine the consul would have no more actual authority to arrest him than if the act were done upon one of the sealing rocks in the Southern Ocean. We maintain a fiction of authority, which could not stand good for a moment for international police purposes, and yet refuse an earnest appeal to Government for an Act of Annexation. It has been seen that by far the larger proportion of settlers are British. They are unanimously desirous of being taken regularly under the protection of some power, and are becoming indifferent whether it be America or the German Empire. Experience of our colonial policy does not encourage us to hope that Great Britain will attach these most valuable islands, even in deference to an urgent petition from the settlers. Still, we advise them to try it. So feeble is the protection offered by Britain to her children, that an earnest appeal to prohibit the importation of fire arms for the natives was disregarded. Thus we have prepared for endless complications and collisions when the native, having sold all his birthright, conceives the idea of regaining it by force. No one can doubt that this must be the final consequence where, as in numbers of other instances, there is no fusion of the races. It must be admitted that we are responsible for giving a savage a weapon which makes his ultimate destruction necessary and certain. But this is an outgrowth of free commerce, the Nemesis of the "noble savage!" We trust the settlers and those who are going to Fiji will spare a little time to seek for themselves and their interest political recognition and protection.

Apart from its special subject, cotton, the reader will find in Mr Peachey's little volume plenty of matter of interest. From the settler's point of view, there is nothing essential to his knowledge which is not to be found treated here with more or less detail, and always with intelligence.

* Fijian Cotton Culture and Planters' Guide to the Islands. By W. C. Peachey, M.D. London: Jarrold and Sons, 12, Paternoster-row. 1870.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE TO INDIA.

WE have, fortunately, many a "tenscem propositi virum;" and among the number not the least prominent is Mr W. F. Andrew, chairman of the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway. For a long while he has been crying, like Wisdom, at the corners of the streets; and, though it cannot be said that no man regardeth, he has not made the impression he is anxious to make upon the apathetic authorities and sceptical public of this country. Last year Mr. Andrew published a collection of letters relating to the subject; and this year he has published (William H. Allen and Co.) several other letters touching his favourite project. In some introductory remarks Mr. Andrew adverts to "a movement recently set on foot for the transfer of the Suez Canal to an English Company." He goes on to state that "such an arrangement, especially if carried out under the auspices, and possibly also with the material support, of the British Government, would elevate and enhance the importance of the Khedive of Egypt, and diminish in a corresponding degree the power of his Sovereign, the Sultan." He then infers that, "so close an identification of British with Egyptian interests could not but tend in some measure to a reversal, or at least a modification, of the policy hitherto pursued by Great Britain on the Eastern question; and her Majesty's Government would also, it is to be feared, be the less disposed to support and encourage the projected Euphrates Valley Railway." It would be well, therefore, to remember that the Suez Canal being already constructed, "it would be most unwise to expend the enterprise and resources of this country in acquiring a closer interest in an undertaking of which all the advantages are already at our command, if we thereby entail a further postponement of the Euphrates Valley Railway, an enterprise the importance of which to the British Empire it is impossible to exaggerate, from a political, military, or commercial sense." As to the precise route to be taken by the line, if the main question be once settled "of establishing a railway between some port on the Mediterranean and the head of the Persian Gulf," that is a point to be hereafter discussed; but Mr. Andrew, opposing "the line suggested through Asia Minor by way of the Tigris," strengthens his objections by pointing out that a "direct line passing by the Gulf of Issus, Alexandretta, and the Euphrates Valley, besides being the shortest, would have the advantage of the section from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf, being at once available and permanently useful to the British Government." It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Andrew as he discourses about the lessons taught us by recent wars, including the Franco-German campaign; and all who have eyes to read are aware that "henceforth the power of nations must be upheld by the knowledge and use of mechanical appliances," and that "among the most important of these are railways." The projected railway, he insists, would not only be of incalculable value politically and strategically, but "it would provide us with an alternative route, and that the shortest and most direct, for our trade with the East. It would open up new countries and develop new branches of industry; it would secure for us almost a monopoly of the trade with Persia, which Russia now enjoys, owing to the isolated position of the former Power; and it would afford a powerful stimulus to our trade with the vast territories which lie contiguous to our frontier in the north-west of India." Mr. Andrew has "every reason to believe that British statesmen are now prepared to consider the propriety of granting to the proposed railway the support necessary to ensure its early commencement," and that he has been "assured by members of the House of Commons that during the present session this question will be thoroughly discussed and examined." It is scarcely, if at all, less worthy of investigation than the old problem of the North-west Passage.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. GOSCHEN.

(Spectator, April 8.)

MR. GOSCHEN grows. Since he first entered the Cabinet in 1866 he has been more or less of a latent political force till the present year, when he has effectually put himself in evidence, and shown how much of political material he has been assimilating during his period of apparent quiescence. Except Lord Hartington, he is the youngest man in the Cabinet, and though a fair Parliamentary speaker and an admirable expositor, he has not risen through brilliant faculties for debate. Nor has he shown,—perhaps he has had no opportunity for showing,—Mr. Forster's remarkable sagacity in dealing with the House, the tact, the frankness, the knowledge of men, by which the Vice-President of the Council has gained for himself what is virtually the second place in the Cabinet,—as the Peers are for the purposes of Parliamentary Government out of the reckoning. Mr. Goschen probably does not possess the art of the great *parliamentary* statesman, the tendency to dilate in mental stature, as it were, under the mere stimulus of the attention of the House of Commons. He is greater in dealing with political problems than with men. But he stands very far above the mere masters of detail, like Sir Stafford Northcote, or, to take the case of a less impartial statesman, Mr. Ayrton. His intellect is of a larger order altogether, and habitually marshals fact with a view to principles. The speculative side of Mr. Goschen's mind has been of the utmost value to him in raising him above the level of what is called the practical statesman. He has always had a great intellectual pleasure in grouping intricate facts so as to bring out at a glance their broadest drift lucid than a Committee's Report, as a Committee's Report is more lucid than any ordinary sermon, he demonstrated to the House and the country that the provincial administration of Great Britain was in a condition of utter anarchy. There was "chaos as regards authorities, chaos as regards rates, worst chaos of all as regards areas of administration." Local government in this country has grown up of itself, with no one to attend to it; every immediate evil has been met by an immediate device more or less inconsistent with previous devices, till at last the country finds itself in this grotesque position. A sum of *thirty millions a year,* more than double the whole of civil expenditure of the United Kingdom, is raised in England and Wales alone from local rates (£29,500,000), from municipal properties and the like (£4,000,000), and from local loans (£5,500,000), by twenty different authorities, elected by various modes, acting through different executives, and ruling over different areas, which constantly overlap. So many are the rates that no man ever knows what he will have to pay in a year; so many are the "authorities" that no man can hope to know, much less to influence them all; so many are the spending Boards, that no man, from the Premier downwards, can oversee or even watch the outlay of the moneys. There is no Minister charged with the duty of drawing up or explaining the Budget of local taxation; the Chancellor of the Exchequer never interferes, except as Lord Salisbury said on Tuesday, to put a little more burden on to the rates, and it has cost Mr. Goschen, with all his official advantages, the labour of years even to get together the financial facts. Local taxation has doubled in fifty years—though the value of property has increased still faster—and the tendency of events is always towards increase, towards heavier expenditure on security, on sanitary reforms, and above all, on education. So utter, however, is the confusion from the overlapping of areas that local comparisons are nearly impracticable, and the unit of area, the ancient "parish," has literally no organisation at all. There is no one entitled to speak in its name, or to be asked for information, or to be censured, either by authority, or by public opinion, or by those who pay the money.

Mr. Goschen proposes, as the first step in the road of thorough reform, to get rid of this administrative anarchy. He is not, however, a Continental statesman, and he does not propose to upset everything and everybody at once, in order to introduce an artificial symmetry. He confines himself with rare tact to the construction of a scientifically arranged but popular machinery, *through* which in which, at the future discretion of Parliament, they may gradually be merged. He federalizes the local administration. Taking the parish as the most ancient and best known unit of area, he proposes that once every year the ratepayers shall elect an officer, to be called Chairman of the Parochial Board—why not chairman or warden of the parish?—who will preside in a small Council also, we presume, elective, and will for all purposes whatsoever represent the parish. To him every superior will appeal for information, to him every kind of authority, Board of Guardians, Board of Health, Highway Board, and the like, will annually send in its budget, and he, collecting the entire demand into one sum, will fix a consolidated rate, and levy it by one "demand-note," on which will be stated the objects for which the items of the account are required. Every ratepayer will thus know exactly how much he is to pay in the year, to whom he is to pay it, and whether he is paying more or less, and how much more or less than he paid last year. The persecution of rates, which seem endless, will cease, and a single authority on the spot will be responsible for the amount, and all other incidents of collection. The unit of authority thus secured it becomes easy to secure a federal union for the whole country. A County Financial Board is to be created, half of whose members will be appointed by the justices who own most of the soil, and are to pay hereafter half of the rates; and half by the chairman of the Parochial Boards, the occupiers thus, by a system of double election, obtaining their just quota of representation. Above the County Boards, again, will stand a new minister, to be called, let us suggest, Chancellor of the Counties, who will control all affairs connected with local taxation—nice little battles he will have with Mr. Lowe—and who will also preside over the Poor Law Board.

This, it is clear, will be a sound and a complete organization for the counties, and of itself, apart from all the other questions raised by Mr. Goschen, it will, we believe, for that reason be most satisfactory to the country. The want of a representative for the parish such as exist in every country of the Continent has long been felt, as well as the want of some Council through which the parish could express and form its opinion. The vestry is an unmanageable body, distracted by religious dissensions, and it has besides no single executive officer. Now it will have one, and it is easy to see that if the scheme works well, power will accrete to the chairman of the parish. It will be so easy, as Mr. Goschen says, when a new work is ordered by Parliament, to tell the chairman of the district to do it, and easy also to invest the chairman and his council with much of the authority of a town municipality. A power such as we understand to be vested in New England in the "Selectmen," a power of preserving external order, is greatly wanted in English parishes, particularly in those which are just short of the size for corporations, and it will naturally accrete to the Parish Board. The control of lighting, paving, watching, and all sanitary arrangements, and it may yet be, if Lord Sandon's idea is carried out, of the State services, will naturally follow, until England is covered with true communes, municipalities with a vigorous life of their own, controlling and yet obeying officials whose sphere must be larger than the parish, connected directly with the larger municipality of the county, and with a separate, direct, and complete relation to Parliament and the Executive Government of the country. The improvement is an enormous one. Mr. Goschen changes anarchy into order by a single Bill, and he does this without revolution, without suddenly altering anything, without interfering in any way with the tendencies of English life or the usual habits of English people. They have only an election the more to hold and a Council the more to talk in, and they would like both those additions to their public duties, even if the Bill brought them no other advantages.

It does, however, bring them other advantages. Mr. Goschen is the first Liberal Minister who has ever looked thoroughly into the old question between town and country with a distinct wish to do justice to both parties. He does not indeed decide that property other than land shall be liable to rates, for he believes that local income-tax is impossible, and shows that the great body of the increase in rate has been urban, but he makes some important concessions. He surrenders the House Duty to the ratepayers altogether, thereby relieving them to the extent of £1,200,000 a year; and he allows them to tax all Government property, all charity property, all mines, in fact everything that has hitherto escaped their collectors, thus relieving them in all by one Bill of at least 10 per cent. of their total expenditure, or more than the whole cost of the contemplated rates for education. Of course the relief will operate most unequally in different places; but so would any form of relief, except perhaps the transfer of highway rates to the place where they properly belong, the general expenditure of the kingdom. There will be fierce and long debates over the relation of occupier and owner, over the mode of distributing the budgets payable by the Parish Chairman, and over the financial Boards; but the concessions would sweeten harder pills, the Parish Councils will interest parish electors, and we are not without hope that the Reform may, with the consent of the Lords, pass even in this heavily-loaded Session.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S NEW TELESCOPE.

(Daily Telegraph, April 14.)

THE pursuit of science is rapidly passing out of the range of private resources. For many of the more important branches of research the instrumental and material requirements are beyond the supplying powers of individual purses. This is especially true of astronomical investigations, which, to be carried on now-a-days with any hope of valuable results, necessitate the employment of telescopes the fabrication of which involves the outlay of little fortunes. Time was when four or five hundred pounds would give an astronomer a telescope and appurtenances with which he might hope to advance the science of his adoption. But now, although much useful work remains to be done with such comparatively moderate instruments as can be purchased for the sum just named, he who desires to open new and wider fields of celestial study must be prepared to pay in thousands for the optical key. To give an idea of the value of great telescopes, we may mention that the large refractor added a few years back to the Greenwich Observatory cost, with all its necessary complexities of mounting, a sum exceeding ten thousand pounds, and that half this sum was recently paid by the Government of Victoria for a reflector of 4 feet aperture that has been set up at Melbourne.

In view of the fore-mentioned circumstances, it will be acknowledged that the Royal Society did a wise thing in devoting a legacy that lately fell to it to the purchase of a large astronomical telescope, to be placed at the service of some ardent amateur competent to use such an instrument to the best advantage. The bequest alluded to was a sum of £1,500 left by the late Benjamin Oliveira to be expended upon such a scientific object as the Council of the Society should deem worthy and appropriate. The suggestion for its astronomical dedication came from Dr. Robinson, the well-known astronomer, of Armagh, and, in adopting his proposal, the Society made up the sum to £2,000. Estimates were sought from several English and Continental instrument makers, and the result was that the work of constructing the telescope went into the hands of Mr. Grubb, of Dublin, who was then completing the large reflector for the Melbourne Observatory to which we have just made allusion.

The telescope decided upon, and now completed, is an equatorial refractor of 15 inches aperture. In explanation of these technicalities, it is to be remarked that a refracting telescope is one in which the magnification of the object under view is effected by refraction through a lens—the object-glass; while in a reflector this magnification is effected by a concave speculum. The term "equatorial" defines the manner of mounting the telescope, of which it will be sufficient here to say that it provides for a continuous motion of the instrument by the aid of clockwork; so that the star, or other object under study, is kept constantly in the field of view, the telescope following the star from rising to setting. Any one who has patronised a peripatetic astronomer—say in St. Paul's churchyard or on London Bridge—may remember that the duration of the penny peep was determined by the passage of the object, be it moon, star, or planet, across and out of the field of the telescope. This motion and disappearance is extremely convenient to the astronomical showman; but, as a scientific astronomer requires to keep his objects as steadily in view as a microscopist keeps his, whether for scrutiny, or for measurement, or for analysis of their light by the spectroscope, he has to counteract the rotation of the earth by an equable but opposite motion of his telescope; and this the equatorial mounting and its clock-movement effect for him.

The size of the object-glass, 15 inches, is imposing. Until within the past two or three years there were but two glasses of such a size in the world: one was at the Russian Observatory at Pulkova, the other was in the United States, at Harvard College. Lately, however, attempts have been made to surpass considerably this diameter; Mr. Cooke, of York, having at a great cost—borne by Mr. Newall, of Gateshead—attempted and accomplished the working of an achromatic lens 25 inches in diameter, and Mr. Buckingham having recently made one of 21 inches diameter. As yet we have heard of no trials of these glasses which could determine how far the inconceivable difficulties of figuring larger lenses have been overcome.

The Royal Society's object-glass is remarkable for the shortness of its focus, which is only 15 feet. The design of this shortening is to secure great concentration of light—a principal intended use of the instrument being for the spectroscopic analysis of the light of the fainter stars and nebulæ. By the large area of the lens a great amount of light from any object under view will be grasped, and by its shortness of focus that great amount will be condensed upon a very small space, and thus great brilliancy will be secured in objects of sensible size, like planets or nebulæ; for stars it is of no importance, since a star appears but as a point in any telescope. Every schoolboy knows that the burning-glass which acts best is a large one that has a short focus, and that, consequently, gives a small and intensely brilliant image of the sun. The concentration that the schoolboy wants for sport the spectroscopist requires for science.

During the discussion upon the telescope, and before its construction was actually decided upon, the question naturally arose, into whose hands should it be placed? Considering that the branch of astronomy that at the present time requires the greatest fostering, and promises the grandest results in return, is the new science of spectrum analysis, it was quite natural that the first thoughts of the initiators should be turned to the father of celestial spectroscopy, Dr. Huggins, to whom astronomy is indebted for advances comparable in importance to those that have made the name of Herschel immortal. To him, accordingly, the telescope was spontaneously offered. A wiser offer could not possibly have been made; and it was curiously well-timed, for Dr. Huggins was then concluding an engagement with a maker for the purchase at his private cost of a large instrument to replace the one of 8 inches aperture with which his high reputation has been earned. He accepted the Royal Society's offer, upon the conditions that he should retain the instrument during the time he might be willing to devote it to spectroscopic or other astronomical researches, and that he should be free to select working subjects of his own choice. His well-known zeal and character were guarantees that the best possible use would be made of it. He thus became a party to the construction. He decided upon plans and details, and forthwith erected an observatory to receive it, at an outlay of about £500; and, within the past few weeks, it has been duly installed therein. We have had an opportunity of inspecting it, and of judging upon the optical performance of its object-glass. To say that the instrument is mounted with high engineering skill, that it possesses great stability, with such an ease of motion that a child could with one hand direct it to any part of the sky, that it has a competent driving clock, and all the perfecting minutiæ that experience could suggest, is but to state matters of course. Technical details would be out of place here. The containing dome, with its shutters opening for view of any part of the heavens, has been constructed with some taste, and with conditions of comfort that many an astronomer who visits Dr. Huggins will envy. But who should be comfortable if not he who resigns the blandishments of the dormitory for science's sake?

Upon the night of our visit the atmosphere, although very clear, was a bad one for astronomical observing. An east wind was blowing; and, as is usual under such circumstances, the air was so unsteady that the delicate tests of a telescope's powers—the visual separation of exceedingly close double stars—could not be resorted to. We saw enough, however, to give us a favourable opinion of the telescope's optical excellence, and we doubt not that it will do a great deal towards wresting from the makers of Munich the palm which they have held for years on account of the superiority of their object-glasses.

To add to the completeness of the instrument as a whole, it has been furnished with a speculum of 18 inches aperture, forming a reflecting telescope of the Cassegrain form, which can at pleasure be mounted in the place of the refractor tube. The reflector may come into use when it is desired to make certain observations, such as those of the amount of heat radiated from the moon, or from stars which would be affected detrimentally by the passage of the rays from the moon or star through a lens-glass having the property of intercepting feeble rays of heat.

It would be premature to speak of the results to be anticipated from this instrument. Suffice it to say that Dr. Huggins proposes to pursue systematically and vigorously his spectroscopic researches upon the stars and nebulæ; and, if ends grow with means, we may expect grand results indeed.

NOTICES.

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